The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4771. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Facts Concerning the Impeachment Movement.

Unfounded and Malicious Reports in Circulation.

Stock and Gold Speculators Working Up an Excitement.

Probable Adoption of Last Session's General Bankrupt Bill.

Two New States Voted Into the Union by the Senate.

They Are Required to Insure Impartial Suffrage.

The Territorializing Scheme Rapidly Losing Ground.

It is Opposed by Every Member of the Cabinet.

The New-York City New Post-Office in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

THE IMPEACHMENT FEVER—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

From the tone of to-day's New-York papers, it is evident that there is more nervousness on the subject of impeachment there than here. There is nothing in what the House has thus far done or in what the Judiciary Committee propose to do that need excite any apprehension of serious consequences. The resolution of Mr. ASHLEY could not be disposed of in any other way than by its very appropriate reference. When a member rises in his seat and deliberately charges the head of the Government with grave crimes and misdemeanors, and offers to substantiate his charges by proof, the least that can be done is to refer the charges to the proper committee for investigation if found well sustained. The statement printed to-day that the investigation had already commenced with the examination of Mr. ASHLEY is incorrect. He was simply requested to meet the Judiciary Committee this morning to talk over the matter, that they might learn the calibre of his charges. The public must be on their guard with reference to reports on this question from Washington. Pending any investigation, whatever is developed by the Judiciary Committee must of necessity be sacredly kept unrevealed until they are ready to make their report. The cold reception already given to the project by the Northern Press and public is having its effect here, and the result will be cool deliberation and impartial judgment, instead of the hot haste of such politicians as Mr. ASHLEY.

FALSE REPORT ABOUT THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING.

The statement printed in the New York papers this morning that the Banking Committee of the House had agreed to report against the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the national debt is totally false. That Committee has not had a meeting since the 18th day of December, and I learn from several of its members has never even considered this subject. What they will do, if they do anything, is therefore entirely unknown. Lately the New-York papers, through some hocus pocus, have been used by an unscrupulous gold gambler here for the purpose of giving circulation to such falsehoods designed especially to affect the market. I know who he is, and shall take pleasure in calling him by name if these falsehoods about the proceedings of the leading Committees of the House do not cease.

NEW STATES.

The Senate to-day was entirely devoted to the admission of new States. Yesterday Congress made several thousand new voters. To-day the Senate did its part toward making two new States. The Nebraska and Colorado bills were both passed, the former by a vote of 25 to 15; the latter by a vote of 23 to 11. Mr. EDMUNDS' amendment, which provides that the act of admission shall be inoperative until the States shall have decreed impartial suffrage, was adopted in both cases. The Colorado Bill is an entirely new one, similar to that of Nebraska, and is not, as is supposed by some, the bill which the President vetoed. Whether these bills can be passed over the veto, which will probably follow, is doubtful, though the friends of the young States are very confident. It will be noticed that Mr. SUMNER, hitherto opposed, voted for both to-day, owing to the Edmunds amendment, but, as he expressed it, with much reluctance.

THE TERRITORIALIZING SCHEME.

I learn to-night that in Cabinet session yesterday the subject of territorializing the Southern States was informally discussed. All the members present (Mr. STANTON included) expressed their decided opposition to the territorial scheme, and deprecated any attempt to disturb the existing State Governments in those States.

BANKRUPT BILL TO BE PASSED.

From a pretty general comparison of notes among the Senators it is understood that the Bankrupt Bill passed last session in the House will pass in the Senate.

JUDGE BINGHAM'S POSITION.

Judge BINGHAM, of Ohio, has been grossly misrepresented by some impetuous correspondents of the New-York and Chicago Press, who have set up impeachment as the only true test of Radicalism. Mr. BINGHAM's remarks, in the caucus of Saturday night, referred to the illegality of instituting a trial of the President before a Senate, one-third of whose members go out of office on the 4th of March. He claims there is no law or precedent which would warrant such a thing as a change of jury while a trial was proceeding. As to being favorable to impeachment, he asserts that not only he but every other member has taken an oath to impeach the President, or any other officer, provided the facts warrant it and the country demand it. It is getting to be the very extreme of conservatism here among some Radicals for a member of Congress to have any opinion of his own, instead of accepting the dictum of THAD. STEVENS, ASHLEY and a few others of that wing.

THE PARDONING POWER.

The bill repealing the thirteenth section of the act to regulate the granting of pardon and amnesty, has been received by the President, and will, beyond a doubt, be approved by Mr. JOHNSON, inasmuch as he concurs with the opinions expressed by Senator TRUMBULL and other Senators, that the section named does not amount to anything other than a declaration of the powers already conferred upon the Executive by the Constitution.

THE AGENT OF THE COTTON COMPROMISE.

Mr. GIBBS, special agent of the Treasury Department for ferreting out frauds upon the revenue, arrived here to-day from England. Mr. GIBBS, it will be recollected, attempted to compromise the claim against FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., on account of Confederate cotton, and his acts were repudiated by the Government. Mr. GIBBS is here to explain.

THE IMPEACHMENT MOVEMENT.

Representative ASHLEY, of Ohio, was brought before the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day as a witness on the impeachment question. Mr. ASHLEY informs his friends that he is confident of the passage of his bill for reconstructing the Southern States on the basis recently introduced by him.

LAND SALES.

General Land office returns received at the General Land office at Humboldt, Kansas, show that 23,248 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of December last, 3,420 acres of which were taken for actual settlement under the Homestead Law, and the remainder located with Agricultural College Scrip and military warrants.

General Land office returns received at the General Land office from the local office at Oregon City, Oregon, show that during the month of November last 4,701 acres of the public lands were disposed of, 3,770 of which were taken under the Homestead Law for actual settlement and cultivation.

JOHN H. SURRATT ON HIS WAY TO THIS COUNTRY.

Secretary WELLES to-day received a telegram by Cable, from Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, stating that the steamer *Swatara* left the European squadron yesterday, for the United States, with SURRATT on board. The prisoner is expected to arrive here by the last of January.

NATIONAL BANKS.

It is the intention of the Acting Comptroller of the Currency to require National Banks to keep the amount of reserve of lawful money required to protect their circulation in plain legal-tender notes, as the act authorizing the issue of compound-interest notes, (act of June 3, 1864,) provides that such notes shall not be a legal tender for the redemption by any bank of its circulating notes.

THE NEBRASKA AND COLORADO SENATORS-ELECT.

Gen. THAYER and T. W. TIPTON, Senators-elect from Nebraska, and Messrs. EVANS and CHAFFEE, Senators-elect from Colorado, have been working industriously to secure the passage of the respective bills admitting these States into the Union.

TAX ON GOODS.

A delegation of Philadelphia manufacturers are here and had an audience with the Committee on Ways and Means for the purpose of endeavoring to have removed the five per cent. tax on goods, and to procure a drawback of three per cent. per pound on cotton and on all articles taxed before entering into the manufacture of goods. They also proposed a tax on all articles of luxury which are not produced in this country. They represented that unless the tax on goods was removed, the Government would lose many sources of revenue from manufactures, beside throwing many thousands of operatives out of employment; and that their great competitors, England and Germany, tax no articles entering into the manufacture of goods. They promised the Committee that if their petition is favored by Congress, manufacturers in this country can furnish goods cheaper than they can be imported.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

As the best of relations are known to exist between the President and his Financial Secretary, and as the President places the fullest confidence in the wisdom of his management, the rumors telegraphed hence of a want of confidence on the part of the President, are simply without foundation. The Executive defers almost entirely to Mr. MCCULLOCH upon the question of the finances, and the two are known to be in the most perfect accord on the subject.

STAY LAW IN ALABAMA.

A letter from Alabama speaks of the great unanimity there prevailing in favor of a relief law for debtors, which shall wipe out the past completely and enable them, unfettered, to start anew. A stay law is opposed as being only a prolongation of what must inevitably be the final result.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

It is not true that the Finance Committee of the Senate have come to any conclusion as yet upon the subject of the Tariff, or the acceptance or rejection of the project of Commissioner WELLS.

PARTIAL LIST OF PARDONED REBELS.

The President sent a communication to the House of Representatives to-day, inclosing from the Attorney-General's office a partial list of pardoned rebels, and stating that there would not be time during the present session to make it complete. The following memoranda are copied from the list:

Virginia.

P. H. Aylett, Attorney for Confederate States; recommended by Gov. Peirpoint.

Garley Palmer, R. W. Hughes and F. J. Snider.

Charles Bulwer, surgeon rebel service; no recommendation.

Alexander R. Boteler, rebel member of Congress; recommended by John Wilson.

J. M. Brooke, citizen; recommended by Gov. Peirpoint.

John R. Cornbliss, rebel member of Congress; by Gov. Peirpoint.

J. W. Cooke, of the rebel navy; no recommendation.

R. R. Carter, do., no recommendation.

Loudon Campbell, do.; by twenty-six prominent citizens.

John Debree, Paymaster rebel service; by Admiral Farragut.

T. T. Fautleroy, resigned his commission in the United States service; no recommendation.

A. S. Garnet, surgeon in rebel service; no recommendation.

W. D. Harrison, rebel navy; by Gov. Peirpoint.

J. D. Henderson, Ex-Commander United States Navy; by Gov. Peirpoint.

J. D. Halyburton, rebel Judge; by Gov. Peirpoint, John M. Botts, W. H. Lyons, and other citizens.

Edward Johnson, rebel General; by Ex-Attorney-General Speed.

R. W. Jaffrey, Ex-Surgeon United States Navy; no recommendation.

D. E. Dejarnette, rebel member of Congress; by Gov. Peirpoint.

James L. Kemper, rebel Major-General; by Gov. Peirpoint.

F. W. Lynch, citizen; no recommendation.

J. R. C. Lewis, rebel Colonel; by Gov. Peirpoint.

R. G. Lee, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Peirpoint, Ex-Attorney-General Speed and S. P. Lee, United States Navy.

James Lyons, rebel member of Congress; by Gov. Peirpoint.

H. H. Lewis, rebel navy: by Gov. Peirpoint.

Wm. Leigh, formerly United States Navy, resigned 1852; by Gov. Peirpoint and S. Lee, United States Navy.

P. J. Moore, rebel Brigadier-General; no recommendations.

S. P. Moore, Ex-Surgeon, United States Navy; by Surgeon-Gen. Barnes.

W. H. McFarland, rebel member of Congress; by Gov. Peirpoint.

Fayette McMullen, rebel member of Congress; by Gov. Peirpoint and Gen. Mulford.

Robert Ould, Ex-United States District-Attorney; by Gov. Peirpoint.

Hugh N. Page, rebel navy Captain; by Admiral Farragut.

R. S. Page, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gen. Schaff and Admiral Lee.

R. B. Pegram, Ex-United States Navy; by Gov. Peirpoint and Gen. Scott.

W. H. Staple, rebel member of Congress; by Gov. Peirpoint.

Ex-United States District-Attorney Geo. P. Scarborough, resigned Judgeship; by Gov. Peirpoint.

H. B. Taylor, Ex-United States Army: by Jno. Detrees and Richard Wallach.

J. M. St. John, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Peirpoint and Alex. Rives.

Thomas Gholson, rebel member of Congress; by Gov. Peirpoint and six citizens.

Chas. E. Thorburne, rebel Colonel; by Admirals Farragut and Porter.

W. C. Wickham, rebel member of Congress; by J. M. Botts.

W. C. Whittle, J. S. Lee, A. A. Browne and J. T. Nesson, junior officers of the rebel privateer *Shenandoah*; by Senators Cowan, Johnson and Davis; Hon. H. J. Raymond, H. D. Foster, Dean Richmond, J. P. Comings, F. A. Hendricks, Gov. Marvin, A. H. Stevens and others.

WEST VIRGINIA.

A. F. Carpenter, rebel Senator; recommended by the Governor of West Virginia, Hon. James Guthrie and the Attorney-General of the United States.

John Echols, rebel Brigadier-General; by the Attorney-General, Gov. Pierpoint, Alexander Rives, A. H. H. Stuart, Hon. Joshua R. Hill and James Seager.

Charles J. Faulkner, Ex-Minister to France; by Gen. Meade and Hon. Rich Parker.

NOTE.—Mr. Lincoln promised Mr. Faulkner a full and free pardon if he would come within the United States lines and take the oath. Mr. Faulkner never received the letter from the President, and consequently was never pardoned by him.

Alexander C. Jones, rebel Brigadier-General; by Attorney-General and Hon. J. J. Jackson.

Robert Johnson, rebel member of Congress; by Judge Jackson of West Virginia, Hon. C. D. Hubbard and C. J. Lewis.

James F. Leckridge, rebel member of Congress; by the Attorney-General and John N. Harrison.

S. H. Miller, rebel member of Congress; by Hon. N. Harrison, H. H. Smith, Geo. W. Summers and E. W. Newton.

C. W. Russell, rebel member of Congress; no recommendation.

Joseph B. Washington, resigned from West Point; by Attorney-General and Gov. Peirpoint.

North Carolina.

A. Harrington, rebel member of Congress; by Gov. Holden.

Thomas S. Ashe, rebel member of Congress; by Gov. Holden.

R. Barringer, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Holden and Gen. Schaepf.

W. R. Cox, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Worth and Gov. Holden.

W. T. Dortch, rebel Senator; by H. T. Moore. (Gov. Holden recommended the rejection of this pardon.)

Bryan Grimes, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gen. Howard, Reverdy Johnson and five citizens.

Loudon C. Haynes, rebel Senator; by Gov. Holden, R. H. Pierson and Judge Fowler.

Bradley F. Johnson, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Holden, R. N. Sanders, E. G. Reade, H. J. Schley and the members of the North Carolina Legislature.

J. M. Leach, rebel member of Congress; no recommendation.

Richard B. Lee, rebel Lieutenant-Colonel; by S. P. Lee, United States Navy.

James R. McLean, rebel member of Congress; by Gov. Holden and J. A. Gilmer.

Thomas D. McDowell, rebel member of Congress; by Gov. Holden and J. R. Hawley.

J. G. Ramsay, rebel member of Congress; by Gov. Holden.

M. W. Rawson, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Holden and J. H. Wheeler.

A. M. Scales, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Holden and J. A. Gilmer.

A. W. Venable, rebel member of Congress; by Gov. Holden.

South Carolina.

Wm. A. Aiken, Ex-Governor of South Carolina; by Ex-Gov. Perry, Hon. Montgomery Blair, E. Vanderhoff, James Lynch, J. E. Holmes, and several hundred others.

John D. Ashmore, resigned seat in United States Congress; no recommendations.

W. L. Bonham, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Perry, and ordered by the President.

M. Butler, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Perry, and ordered by the President.

John Bratton, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Perry, and ordered by the President.

George Davis, rebel Attorney-General; by Gov. Perry, Gov. Worth, and a large number of citizens.

Jesse J. D. Debow, editor *Debow's Review*; by Ex-Gov. Aiken, Hon. W. W. Boyce and Gov. Perry.

Stephen Elliot, Jr., rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Perry, Major-Gen. O. H. Gilmore and Rev. R. Fuller.

Walter Gwynn, rebel Brigadier-General, and graduate of West Point, resigned; by Gov. Perry, J. S. Gallagher, Hon. James Seager, Hon. L. H. Chandler and George A. Pearre.

H. J. Harstein, Ex-Commander United States Navy; by J. R. McKinsley, U. S. N., John E. Ward, of New-York, and W. S. Desentz.

John Hagood, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Perry.

Duncan N. Ingraham, Ex-Captain United States Navy; by Rear-Admiral Shubrick, Gov. Perry, and ordered by Attorney-General Speed.

P. N. Lynch, Catholic Bishop; by Archbishop M. J. Spalding.

J. L. Orr, rebel Senator: by Gov. Perry.

J. S. Preston, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Perry.

H. E. Sims, rebel Senator; by L. C. Shanklin and G. M. Gibbs.

G. N. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury, by S. R. King, Gen. Pettigru, Major-Gen. Sickles, Major-Gen. Howard, Major-Gen. Curtiss, Edwards Pierrepont of New-York, A. A. Long, Major-Gen. Hatch, Major-Len. Steadman, and over eight hundred others.

Georgia.

Clifford Anderson, rebel Congressman; by the Governor of Georgia.

J. E. Brown, rebel Governor of Georgia; by Judge Erskin, Isaac Scott, Samuel Milligan and Gov. Johnson.

Richard M. Cuyler, Ex-United States Naval Officer; by Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, and the Attorney-General.

Gen. J. H. Echols, rebel member of Congress; by the Attorney-General, the Governor of Georgia, J. H. McWhorton, W. S. Hoard, G. F. Platt, Edward Young and Thomas B. Moss.

Thomas M. Forman, rebel member of Congress; by the Attorney-General and the Governor of Georgia.

L. G. Gartrell, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gen. Steedman, the Governor of Georgia, J. D. Stevenson and J. M. Duncan.

H. W. Hilliard, resigned his seat in the United States Congress; by the Governor of Georgia.

H. R. Jackson, rebel Brigadier-General; by the Attorney-General, Hon. Joshua Hill, U. R. Smith, Hon. H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, James L. Seward, the Governor of Georgia, and Hon. James M. Wayne.

J. J. Jones, resigned seat in United States Congress; by the Attorney-General and the Governor of Georgia.

L. McLaws, graduate of West Point and rebel Brigadier-General; by Gen. Tiltson Davis and Governor of Georgia.

E. A. Nisbit, rebel member of Congress; by the Governor of Georgia.

W. E. Smith, rebel member of Congress; by the Governor of Georgia.

Otho R. Singleton, rebel member of Congress, and J. H. Wellunderwood, resigned seat in United States Congress; by Governor of Georgia and the Attorney-General.

Florida.

J. P. Anderson, rebel Major-General; by Gov. Marvin.

A. K. Allison, rebel Governor of Florida; by Gov. Marvin.

James M. Baker, rebel member of Congress; by Louis H. Kane and Ralph P. Burton.

W. G. M. Davis, rebel Major-General, and G. J. Furlong, rebel Brigadier-General; by Russell Houston, F. M. McLeod and B. Rogers.

A. E. Maywell, rebel Senator; by Gov. Marvin, J. W. Hourry and E. S. Morgan.

J. P. Gooderson, rebel member of Congress; by W. Usher, District-Attorney, and nearly one hundred others.

Alabama.

C. H. Lattle, rebel Brigadier-General; by Attorney-General, Governor of Alabama and G. H. Lawson.

Alpheus Baker, rebel Brigadier-General; by Attorney-General, Governor of Alabama and Gen. Wager Swayne.

David Clapton, resigned seat in United States Congress, and member of rebel Congress; by the Attorney-General, Governor of Alabama, Albert Elmore, M. J. Safford and G. Reese.

W. P. Chilton, rebel member of Congress; by Attorney-General, Governor of Alabama, Governor of Georgia and Benjamin Fitzpatrick.

Thos. B. Cooper, rebel member of Congress; by Governor of Alabama.

F. M. Cockerell, rebel Brigadier-General; by the Governor of Alabama.

General L. F. Hurlburd and Governor of Missouri, M. H. Cruikshank, rebel members of Congress; by Governor of Alabama.

J. L. M. Curry, rebel member of Congress; by Attorney-General and Governor of Alabama.

W. D. Clayton, rebel Major-General; by Governor of Alabama and Gen. Wager Swayne.

E. L. Darger, rebel member of Congress, by the Attorney-General and the Governor of Alabama.

Z. C. Deas, rebel Brigadier-General; by Governor of Alabama, Gen. L. S. Hubbard, F. C. Dexter, R. V. Montague.

E. E. Elmore, rebel Assistant Treasurer; by Governor of Alabama.

W. H. Echols, graduate of West Point; by Governor of Alabama, P. H. Fox and John Potts.

T. J. Foster, rebel member of Congress; by Governor of Alabama.

Duff C. Greene, rebel Brigadier-General; by Governor of Alabama, C. J. Bragg, J. E. Windham and others.

J. S. Holtzeclan, rebel Brigadier-General; by Governor of Alabama, James Berney, L. Owen and M. A. Chisholm.

R. J. Jeremiah, Jr., rebel member of Congress; by the Attorney-General and the Governor of Alabama.

W. G. Jones, Ex-United States District Judge; by John G. Shorter, the Governor of Alabama, and numerous others.

Wade Keys, rebel Attorney-General; by the Attorney-General and the Governor of Alabama.

David P. Lewis, rebel member of Congress; by the Attorney-General, Governor of Alabama, J. C. Bradley, D. H. Humphreys and E. E. Douglas.

J. S. Morgan, rebel Brigadier-General; by the Attorney-General and Governor of Alabama.

G. M. Moody, rebel Brigadier-General; by Governor of Alabama.

Thomas B. Mills resigned his commission in the United States Navy; by Attorney-General and Governor of Alabama, Gen. Wager Swayne and Admiral Farragut.

E. W. Ritters, rebel Brigadier-General; by Attorney-General and Governor of Alabama, Wm. Boyd, J. H Winston, E. J. W. Stone and H. C. Temple.

James L. Pugh, resigned his seat in United States Congress; by Governor of Alabama.

O. D. Roddy, rebel Brigadier-General: by the Governor of Alabama, Gen. Grant, Gen. Dodge, Joseph C. Bradley, J. N. Payne and Attorney-General.

John G. Shorter, Ex-Governor of Alabama; by the Governor of Alabama, Governor of Georgia, and J. J. Sibels and Benjamin Fitzpatrick.

C. L. Sayre, ex-officer United States Marine Corps; by the Governor of Alabama.

W. R. Smith, rebel member of Congress; by J. Hubley Ashton, W. H. Garland, G. E. Spencer, and B. H. Hill.

P. H. Watts, Ex-Governor of Alabama; by the Governor of Alabama, Benjamin Fitzpatrick and the Attorney-General.

S. A. M. Wood, rebel Brigadier-General; by the Governor of Alabama.

Arkansas.

Felix J. Batson, rebel Member of Congress; by the Attorney-General and Governor of Arkansas.

E. C. Boudicat, rebel Member of Congress; by the Attorney-General and D. N. Cooley.

D. H. Cooper, rebel Brigadier-General; by Hon. J. H. Lane, Hon. J. G. Blount, P. P. Pitchlyn, Hon. W. L. Sharkey, and others.

Thomas J. Churchill; by the Attorney-General.

Thomas P. Dockery, rebel Brigadier-General; by the Attorney-General, Gen. J. J. Reynolds, by the Governor of Arkansas, W. D. Snow, United States Attorney, E. H. English, Ex-United States Judge; by the Governor of Arkansas, Hon. A. C. Rogers, and others.

Horace Flannigan, rebel Governor of Arkansas; by the Attorney-General, E. W. Garrett, E. Baxter, J. J. Reynolds, the Governor of Arkansas, and others.

J. F. Fagin, rebel Brigadier-General, by Gov. Murphy, Judge Tebbitts, Gen. Street, and the Attorney-General.

A. H. Garland, rebel Brigadier-General; by E. W. Garritt, D. Firbbock, Hon. James Harlan, and others.

Henry A. Hawkins, graduate of West Point; by the Governor of Arkansas, United States Attorney, and Attorney-General.

R. W. Johnson, rebel Senator; by the Governor of Arkansas, Gen. Granger, and Hon. Preston King.

D. McRoe, rebel Senator; by Hon. W. Byers, Hon. H. C. Caldwell, Orvill Jennings, and Gov. Murphy.

Henry Merrill, rebel agent in Europe for the purchase of clothing; by Hon. Thurlow Weed and United States Attorney Jennings.

John T. Roane, rebel member of Congress; by Gov. Reynolds, Orville Jennings, J. M. Tibbitts and John Kirkwood.

N. B. Pearce, graduate of West Point; by Governor of Arkansas and John Smith.

Albert Pike, rebel Brigadier-General; by Hon. B. B. French, Col. T. P. Shaffner, and a large number of others.

H. F. Thomasson, rebel member of Congress; by J. M. Johnson, Jesse Turner and others.

John C. Tappan, rebel Brigadier-General; by Attorney-General, Hon. W. Dennison, Gen. Andrew J. K. Goodloe and S. B. Thomas.

Elias Rector, Ex-United States Marshal and Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Daniel Rings, Ex-United States District Judge; Henry M. Rector, rebel Governor of Arkansas; Albert Rush, Ex-United States member of Congress and Rebel Brigadier-General; G. D. Royston, member of rebel Congress, were also pardoned on recommendation of various parties.

Kentucky.

Abraham Buford, graduate of West Point, resigned in United States Army, and Brigadier-General in rebel army, was pardoned on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, the Governor of Kentucky, Green Adams, Gens. Rousseau, Burbridge and Stedman, G. D. Prentice, and a very large number of others.

B. F. Bradley, rebel member of Congress; by Gov. Robinson and others.

W. H. Burris, rebel Judge; by Gov. Bramlettee and others.

James S. Chresniau, rebel member of Congress; by Gov. Bramlette.

George W. Erving, rebel member of Congress; by Robert C. Dick, James Felton, J. B. Temple and Gov. Br mlettee.

J. H. Lewis, rebel Brigadier-General; J. W. Moore, rebel member of Congress; Humphrey Marshall, rebel Brigadier-General and Congressman; W. B. Thayer, rebel Congressman; Henry C. Read, rebel Congressman, and W. A. Simms, rebel Senator, were also pardoned on the recommendation of various parties.

Mississippi.

A. G. Brown, Ex-United States and rebel Senator; by the Attorney-General and others.

W. S. Barry, rebel member Provisional Congress; by the Attorney-General.

A. M. Clayton, rebel member Provisional Congress; by Provisional Gov. Sharkey and others.

H. C. Chambers, rebel Congressman; by Gov. Sharkey.

Ellitt Henry, rebel member Convention; J. G. French, graduate West Point and rebel Brigadier-General; R. H. Harris, rebel Brigadier-General; James T. Harrison, member rebel Provisional Congress; B. G. Humphreys, rebel Brigadier-General; Robert Loury, rebel Major-General; John J. McRae, rebel Congressman; James Phelan, rebel Congressman; J. W. C. Watson, rebel Congressman, were severally pardoned on the recommendation of various parties.

J. A. Orr, rebel Congressman, was pardoned on the recommendation of Major-Gen. Blair, Col. Cannon, Provisional Gov. Sharkey, Major-Gen. Smith, Hon. W. Yerger, O. H. Garland, J. M. Hill and C. Kintrecht.

A. L. Butt, rebel Brigadier-General; recommended by Fred. F. Lowe, Governor of California, and sixteen others.

C. M. Conrad, rebel Congressman; by W. L Hodge and Gov. Wells.

W. H. Chase, resigned United States Army in 1856; by W. M. Darley and W. B. Sullivan, Naval Officer at New-Orleans.

R. L. Gibson, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Wells and L. R. Marshall.

G. W. Gregor, blockade-runner; by Gov. Wells.

W. W. Hunter, Ex-Lieutenant United States Navy; by S. M. Johnson and Gov. Wells.

P. O. Herbert, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gen. G. H. Thomas and Gen. Granger.

Harry T. Hayes, rebel Major-General; by Gov. Wells and United States Marshal.

J. M. Jones, rebel Congressman; no recommendation.

Harry B. Kelly, Ex United States Army; by Gov. Wells and Gen. Canby.

D. F. Henver, rebel Congressman; by Gov. Wells, Thomas Hoffman and five other citizens.

P. H. Luckett, graduate of West Point; by Gov. Wells, G. W. Morgan and L. H. Sherley.

Thomas McLelan, privateering; no recommendations.

Wm. R. Peck, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Sharkey, Gov. Wells and Assistant Attorney-General Ashton.

G. E. G. Phelps, blockade-runner, by United States Consul at Havana and Attorney-General Speed.

L. Rousseau, Captain Rebel Navy; by Gov. Wells and Admiral Shubrick.

Pierre Soulé Agent for Confederate States in Europe; ordered by the President.

Thomas J. Simms, rebel Congressman; by R. McCleland and Attorney-General Speed.

Edward Sparrow, rebel Senator; by Hon. J. Walker, Gov. Wells, Gov. Sharkey and Attorney-Gen. Speed.

Thomas Allen, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Welles, Gov. Hahn, W. W. Bartlett, and ordered by the President.

Zebulon York, rebel Brigadier-General; by Major-Gen. Sheridan and Gov. Wells.

Texas.

A. M. Branch, rebel Congressman; by Governor of Texas and five citizens.

M. D. Ector, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gen. Grant and John Hancock.

Peter M. Gray, rebel Congressman; by Governor of Texas, Gen. Andrews and Hon. P. M. Pease.

Thomas Harrison, rebel Brigadier-General; by the Governor of Texas, Gens. Andrews, Gordon Granger and Sheridan.

James E. Harrison; by Governor of Texas, Gens. B. Granger, Sheridan and Andrews.

E. G. Huston, rebel Commissioner; by Gov. Hamilton, W. E. Jones and J. A. Pascal.

C. C. Herbert, rebel Congressman; by Ex-Gov. Pease, Hon. John Hancock, Hon. G. W. Pascal.

Albert W. Lea, graduate at West Point; by Gens. Wright and Dart.

J. S. Rose, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Hamilton, Judge Pascal, Hon. E. M. Pease and Gov. Throckmorton.

F. S. Stockdale rebel Lieutenant-Governor; by the Governor of Texas, Hon. E. Hise, Hon. A. Harding, Hon. L. S. Trumble, Hon. G. J. Shanklin and Hon. G. Davis R. Leon Smith, Commodore rebel navy; by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. A. Ramsey, Hon. A. H. Cragin. Hon. L. P. Poland, Hon. D. C. McRuer and John Hancock.

Tennessee.

S. R. Anderson, rebel Major-General; by P. W. Maxly and M. Burns.

G. D. C. Atkins, rebel Congressman; by Isaac R. Hawkins and Hon. J. M. Leftwich.

A. S. Colyer, rebel Congressman; by Gov. Brownlow.

R. L. Carnthus, rebel Congressman; by Gov. Browlow.

James W. McCallum, rebel Congressman; by Gov. Brownlow and Gen. O. W. Johnson.

Geo. B. Hodge, rebel Congressman; no recommendation.

M. Haynes, Ex U. S. Army; by Gov. Brownlow.

G. A. Kenny, rebel Senator; by Cave Johnson, Hon. Ja . Speed and Col. Pennybacker.

George A. Howard, Ex-United States Naval Academy; by Samuel Milligan.

John P. Murray, rebel Congressman; no recommendations.

A. E. Jackson, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Pierpoint.

Thomas Meeness, rebel Congressman; no recommendations.

Geo. Maury, rebel Brigadier-General; by Maj.-Gen. Thomas.

J. B. Palmer, rebel Brigadier-General; by Hon. Edward Cooper and thirteen citizens.

Gideon J. Pillow, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gov. Brownlow.

C. W. Bell, rebel Congressman; by Attorney-General and Hon. E. Bates and John A. Gilmore.

John B. Clark, rebel Congressman; by Attorney-General, Hon. E. Bates, Gen. Sheridan and the Governor of Louisiana.

John B. Clark, Jr., rebel Brigadier-General; by Gen. Pope.

D. M. Frost, rebel Brigadier-General; by Attorney-General, Hon. John Hogan, J. Fallon, Edward Walsh, L. M. Zinton, Gen. W. W. Harvey.

R. A. Hatcher, rebel Congressman; by Attorney-General, R. H. Marr, T. T. Gantt, Hon. T. E. Noell and others.

L. S. Snead, rebel Congressman; by the Attorney-General.

George G. Vest, rebel Congressman; by Gens. Rousseau, Stout Boyle and George D. Prentice.

F. M. Cockrell, rebel Brigadier-General; by Gens. Blair, Hubbard and Osterhaus, and the Governor of Missouri and several others.

Maryland.

Frederick Chatard, Commander in the rebel navy; recommended by Maj.-Gen. Hardee and the Attorney-General.

Bradley T. Johnson, Brigadier-General; recommended by R. M. Saunders, Gov. Holden and F. H. Bailey.

Geo. H. Stuart, graduate West Point and rebel Major-General; recommended by Gen. Grant, Gen. Halpine, Gen. Perry and Attorney-General.

District of Columbia

Twenty-five citizens recommended in some cases by the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and by others.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

PETITIONS.

Mr. EDMUNDS presented two petitions in favor of the Tariff Bill passed by the House at the last session. They were referred to the Finance Committee.

PENSIONS.

Mr. LANE reported, from the Committee on Pensions, bills granting pensions to the widows of deceased Union soldiers of East Tennessee, who were hung by the rebel authorities during the war, when caught in the act of burning a bridge near Knoxville. The pension in each case is $8 per month, and dates from the 8th of November, 1861.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with amendments, the House bill to authorize the construction and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into and within the District of Columbia. It was ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of the woolen manufacturers of Massachusetts, for a protective tariff. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of citizens of Virginia, for a republican form of government in that State. It was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

PROTEST.

Mr. SUMNER presented the protest of Massachusetts citizens against the admission of Nebraska with a constitution disfranchising colored citizens. It was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SUMNER presented the claims of the New-England Emigrant Aid Society for $25,000 damages done to their property in Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, by a mob, some years ago. It was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS.

Mr. RAMSEY presented the petition of merchants and bankers of St. Paul, Minn., against a contraction of the currency. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HENDERSON presented a similar petition, which was referred to the same Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition for an increased duty on flaxseed; also, for the passage of the House Tariff Bill. Referred to the Finance Committee.

PENSIONS.

Mr. LANE, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably the House bill providing that the pensions of widows of Revolutionary soldiers, married to such soldiers prior to January, 1800, shall be increased and paid at the same rates as the soldiers would be entitled to if now living, such payment to date from Sept. 30, 1865.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported adversely upon the bill annulling all laws and ordinances of the District of Columbia, and of the several territories, making a distinction between persons on account of color, and for the punishment of officers and persons who may attempt to execute any such laws or ordinances, contrary to the provisions of this act. This subject he said had already been acted upon in the suffrage bill.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to amend an act entitled "an act to continue, alter and amend the charter of Washington" so as to read to license, tax and regulate agencies of all kinds of insurance companies, provided that the tax or license shall not exceed three-fourths of one per cent. upon the cash premiums received; with an amendment inserting one per cent. in place of three-fourths of one per cent.

PENSION AGENTS.

The bill cut off by the morning hour yesterday, in relation to the mode of appointing Pension Agents, was called up by Mr CRAGIN.

[It restricts the number of Pension Agents in each State to three, and provides that they shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate; also that the term of office of all Pension Agents appointed since the 1st of January, 1865, shall expire at the end of thirty days from the passage of this act, and of all other Pension Agents when their successors shall be appointed.]

Mr. HENDRICKS argued against the restriction to three agents in each State; and, after a short discussion, further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

At 12:50 the bill to admit Nebraska was taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON took the floor in opposition to the amendment imposing negro suffrage as a condition of the admission of the State. It had never been maintained until now, he said, that Congress had a right to form a Constitution for the people of a new State, and this amendment proposed to do that. Congress had power to admit new States, but none whatever to make a Constitution for a State applying for admission. The amendment, he said, destroyed the equality of the States guaranteed by the Constitution.

Mr. SUMNER took the floor in explanation of the vote he was about to give. He should prefer the amendment of Mr. BROWN, but if that was not adopted he would vote for the amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS.

After further discussion the question came up on Mr. EDMUNDS' amendment as a substitute of Mr. BROWN'S amendment. This was disagreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fogg, Lane, Morrill, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade Willey—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Dixon, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, Aoward, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Riddie, Sumner Williams—17.

The question was upon the following amendment of Mr. BROWN:

Provided that this act shall not take effect, except upon the fundamental condition that within the State of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other rights to any person, by reason of race or color, and upon the further condition that this fundamental condition shall be submitted to the voters of the Territory of Nebraska, at an election to be held on the first Tuesday of —— next. And at such election of said voters shall declare their assent to, or dissent from the condition aforesaid, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Governor of said Territory; and all votes given at such election shall be returned to the Governor within — days from the day of the election, who shall forthwith canvas the State.

And if a majority of such votes shall be for this condition, the Governor shall certify such fact to the President of the United States, who shall, by proclamation, announce the fact. Whereupon, without further proceedings on the part of Congress, this act shall take effect.

Mr. WADE said he hoped all the friends of the bill would vote against this.

Mr. SUMNER—I hope all the true friends of the bill, and of human liberty, will vote for it.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas 8, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Cowan, Edwards, Fessenden, Grimes, Howe, Morgan, Poland, Sumner—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Howard, John on, Kirkwood, Lane, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams—24.

Mr. EDMUNDS then offered, as an independent amendment, the proposition voted down as recorded above, as a substitute for Mr. BROWN'S amendment. It was in these words:

SEC. —. That this act shall take effect with the fundamental and perpetual condition that within the said State of Nebraska there shall be no abridgement or exercise of the elective franchise, or of any other rights, to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed.

Mr. WADE said he hoped the friends of the bill would vote for this amendment. It was disagreed to, yeas 18 nays 18, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Henderson, Lane, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Sausbury, Willey, Williams—18.

Subsequently the bill was taken out of Committee of the Whole into the Senate, and the amendment just voted down was adopted by yeas 20; nays 18—the two additional affirmatives being Messrs. FOWLER and SHERMAN, who did not vote on the proposition in Committee of the Whole. The question was then on the passage of the bill as amended, and it was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chanler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fogg, Fowler, Henderson, Howard, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Bland, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Wiley, Williams—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Norton, Nesmith, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury—15.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Brown, Davis, Frelinghuysen, Guthrie, Harris, McDougal, Nye, Pomeroy, Sprague, Trumbull, Wilson, Yates—13.

As passed, the bill is in the following language:

A bill for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union:

Whereas, On the 21st day of March, A. D., 1864, Congress passed an act to enable the people of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government, and offered to admit said State when so formed, into the Union, upon compliance with certain conditions therein specified. And, whereas, it appears that the said people have adopted a Constitution, which, upon due examination is found to conform to the provisions and comply with the conditions of said act, and to be republican in its form of government, and that they now ask for admission into the Union; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Constitution and State Government which the people of Nebraska have formed for themselves be, and the same is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed; and that the said State of Nebraska shall be, and is hereby declared to be, one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State of Nebraska shall be and is hereby declared to be entitled to all the rights and privileges, grants and immunities, and to be subject to all the conditions and restrictions, of an act entitled "An act to enable the people of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States." Approved April 19, 1864.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall go into effect with the fundamental and perpetual condition that within said State of Nebraska there shall be no abridgment or denial of the exercise of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person, by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed.

EMPLOYES IN THE NAVY-YARDS.

A communication from the President was laid before the Senate, transmitting a statement from the Secretary of the Navy, with accompanying documents, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, directing the Secretary to communicate all orders, instructions and directions made or issued from that Department, relative to the employment of officers and other employes in the Navy-yards of the United States, and also copies of communications issued or received in relation to similar employes at the Norfolk Navy-yard. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PASSAGE OF THE COLORADO BILL.

Mr. WADE called up the bill for the admission of Colorado, and it was taken up and read. It is in language similar to that just passed for the admission of Nebraska.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment in language identical with the third section of the Nebraska Bill as passed, and it was adopted.

Mr. HENDRICKS took the floor in opposition to the admission of Colorado.

Mr. DOOLITTLE took the floor against the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke in favor of it.

After further discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. WILLEY, WILLIAMS, EDMUNDS, WADE and DOOLITTLE, the bill was passed—yeas 23, nays 11—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fowler, Henderson, Howard, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle—11.

The bill as passed is in the language of the Nebraska Bill, as given in this report.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Mr. WADE called up a bill annulling all laws of Congress or the Territories making distinction in the exercise of the elective franchise or other civil or political rights on account of color.

Pending the consideration of this bill, the Senate adjourned at 4:25 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. CHANLER AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Mr. CHANLER rose to a question of privilege, and called the attention of the House to the fact that in the Associated Press report of the vote on the passage of Mr. ASHLEY's impeachment resolution on Monday, his vote in the affirmative was omitted, the reporter assuming that he had not so voted. He protested against the reporter deviating from the official list. He complained that the reporters of the *Globe* had done the same thing. But he would not intimate that it had been done in either case with a willful intention to misrepresent him. He sent up, and had read the paragraph of which he complained, and which stated that the official list showed him voting in the affirmative, but that that was evidently an error. [Laughter.] He did not wish to be considered as having made any mistake. He had voted with a fixed determination so as to bring before the House the charges made against the first Magistrate of the country.

In conclusion he submitted a resolution that the reporters for the Associated Press be under the same rules and regulations as the reporters of the *Globe*.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

CLAIM OF THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. ALLEY, from Post-office Committee, reported a joint resolution directing the Postmaster General to adjust and settle the claim of the Ocean Steamship line, running between New-York and San Francisco *via* Panama, for extra mail service in 1864-5, the allowance not to exceed $10,300. After some debate, Messrs. ALLEY and KASSON, advocating the measure, and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, opposing it, the resolution, on motion of Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, was laid on the table.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Mr KASSON introduced a bill to restore the jurisdiction of Indian affairs to the Department of War. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT.

Mr. WELKER introduced a bill to provide a system of education for the public schools of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Select Committee on Education.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER SCOTLAND.

On motion of Mr. DODGE, the Secretary of War was requested to inform the House whether any steps had been taken for removing the wrecked steamer *Scotland*, recently sunk in the entrance of the channel to New-York harbor, and what is necessary in order to secure the early removal of the wreck, which is endangering the navigation of the channel.

NATIONAL BANKS.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether so much of the forty-first section of the National Banking Act as limits the right of State authority to tax shares at the place where the bank is located ought not to be so amended as to permit such taxation at any town where such shares are owned, being in the State where the bank is located.

EXTENSION OF THE BOUNTY ACT.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Bounty Act as to make it apply to seamen and marines of the navy.

THE INCOME TAX.

On motion of Mr. CULLOM, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Revenue Law as to exempt from the income tax incomes to the extent of $1,000, and to tax all incomes above that amount five per cent.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

Mr. ALLEY, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution appointing the Mayor and Postmaster of the City of New-York, the District-Attorney of the United States in New-York City, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, CHARLES H. RUSSELL and MOSES H. TAYLOR, a Commission to purchase a site for a building for a Post-office and United States Courts in the City of New-York, in accordance with their report submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster-General, and by them approved; being the lower portion of the City Hall Park, containing over 96,000 square feet, authorizing the purchase thereof for the sum of $500,000, subject to the condition that the Government of the United States shall stipulate that it shall be used for public purposes only; and directing the Commission to procure plans and estimates for a suitable building on such site, to be submitted to the Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Interior, who shall communicate therewith such additional suggestions as they may think proper to Congress; and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay such sum as may be necessary to carry out the joint resolution with effect.

MR. ALLEY made some remarks explaining and urging the passage of the resolution. He said that the property in question was worth at least $4,000,000. One gentleman on the floor had said he would give $3,000,000 for it. The Commission had recommended an appropriation of a million and a-half of dollars to erect a building, but in the opinion of the Committee it would cost less to secure the site and authorize the Commission to procure estimates and plans, submitting them to the Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster-General, to be by them communicated to Congress; and then such an appropriation could be made as the facts of the case might seem to justify. The Committee had thought best to go no further than simply recommend the purchase of the site, and let the Commission be continued.

At the suggestion of Mr. RAYMOND, the report of the Commission was read.

Mr. CHANLER remarked that no mention was made in regard to the disposition of the premises now occupied by the Post-office in New-York. He should like to know what was to be done with that very valuable property.

Mr. ALLEY replied that that matter had been before the Committee, and that it was thought best to recommend no action at present, inasmuch as the property would have to be occupied until the new building should be erected. It was supposed that it would sell for $350,000, which would go far toward paying for the purchase of the new site.

Mr. CHANLER inquired whether there was any understanding in reference to the transfer or sale of the property now used as a Post-office.

Mr. ALLEY declared that there was no such understanding, either real or implied.

Mr. CHANLER stated that it was currently understood in New-York that the present post-office property was to be transferred to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Merchants' Exchange, instead of being sold for the benefit of the Government.

Mr. ALLEY stated that he had heard no such intimation except from the gentleman (Mr. CHANLER) himself. He did not believe there was any such arrangement or understanding, and if there was it certainly could not go into effect without a special act of Congress.

Mr. DODGE said that the matter of the New-York Post-office was one of national importance. It was not simply a Post-office for the accommodation of the citizens of New-York, but for the benefit of the entire country. The present Post-office there was the Old Dutch Church, and was one of the most inconvenient buildings that could possibly be conceived. The vast increase of business in that City demanded that there should be a Post-office of sufficient magnitude to permit business to be done rapidly and conveniently. A few years ago the mails from Europe arrived out once a month by steamer. When the mails came to be tri-monthly, there was a great increase of business. Now steamers arrived there daily from various parts of Europe, and he noticed that on last Saturday twelve large steamers had sailed from that port, each of them carrying mails. The mail matter of New-York had increased in ten years from 30 to 100 tons daily. The property now offered by the Corporation of New-York to the United States Government for a Post-office and United States Courts, at the nominal sum of $500,000 would sell at auction for from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. This was an opportunity such as the Government could seldom obtain, and he trusted that it would be immediately embraced.

Mr. BOUTWELL intimated that he could not see the propriety of making the Mayor of New-York one of the Commissioners.

Mr. ALLEY explained that this was simply a continuation of the original Commission.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to add to the Committee the name of CHAS. H. ROGERS, of New-York.

Mr. RAYMOND thought the importance of the Commission was greatly overrated by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. WASHBURNE,] and the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BOUTWELL.) All that the Commission would have to do was to take as a Commission under the Government title from the city of this real estate. When application was made to Congress and Congress came to act upon it for an appropriation to erect a building, it would then be quite competent for the gentleman from Illinois to furnish, if he could and as he trusted he would be able to do, honest men in New-York fitted to be trusted with the work. He believed that no suspicion was cast by any one on the integrity of the gentlemen included in the Commission. He certainly had no objection to the gentleman named by the gentleman from Illinois, but he supposed that each member could name a proper man who might desire to have connection with this business. He saw no sort of utility in making any change in the present Commission. No member who had been in the City of New-York and had inspected the accommodations furnished to the Post-office and the United States Courts, would hesitate to say that they were a disgrace to the Government. It was disgraceful that this Government, should have been served there for the last ten years in buildings that would have been discreditable to any town of respectable size any where in this continent. The United States Courts there were now accommodated in what was formerly a theatre at a rent of $22,000 a year, and they were such accommodations as no man would be content with for his private business.

The amendment offered by Mr. WASHBURNE to add the name of CHARLES H. ROGERS to the Commission was agreed to, and the joint resolution so amended was read three times and passed.

SALARY.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to pay Hon. D. W. GOOCH, late member from Massachusetts, the amount of increased compensation from the commencement of the Thirty-ninth Congress to the date of his resignation.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. BIDWELL introduced a bill respecting the town site of Shasta, Cal. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving increased compensation to Keepers of lighthouses and light-vessels of the United States.

STATUS OF COLORED PERSONS RESIDENT AMONG THE INDIANS.

On motion of Mr. GRINNELL, the Secretary of the Interior was requested to inquire whether any modification of the 3d article of the treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, ratified June 28, 1866, can be made, whereby the 8,000 persons of color among them may have their *status* as citizens defined, and be allowed to select homesteads from the unoccupied lands.

CLAIMS OF LOYAL CITIZENS.

Mr. MAYNARD asked leave to offer a resolution to modify the resolution of the 18th January, 1866, instructing the Committee on Claims to reject all claims of citizens of the States lately in rebellion so as not to apply to claims presented by loyal citizens of Tennessee. Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois objected, and the resolution was not received.

THE NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency reported back an act to incorporate the National Safe Deposit Company of Washington. It was read the first time and passed.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, the Secretary of War was requested to communicate information in regard to contracts for fire-arms, rifles, carbines and pistols made since April 5, 1864, whether any such contract has been sublet, and if so, on what conditions?

SPECIAL OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The Speaker presented Messages from the President of the United States as follows: Transmitting report from the Secretary of War with accompanying papers, in answer to House resolution of the 13th December, in reference to the murder of United States soldiers in South Carolina, and the conviction, respite, and subsequent discharge on *habeas corpus* of the murderer. Referred to Select Committee on the subject.

Transmitting communication from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to House resolution of the 19th December, as to the amount paid by the State Department for services rendered by naval vessels. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Transmitting report from the Attorney-General, as a partial reply to House resolution of Dec. 10, requiring a list of the persons pardoned by the President since April 16, 1865. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MORRILL presented a petition from many citizens of Fulton and Saratoga Counties, N. Y., praying for an appropriation of $1,000 a year to SAMUEL DOWNING, the only surviving soldier of the American Revolution.

Mr. O'NIEL presented a memorial from Rev. W. H. FURNESS, GEORGE CADWALLADER, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., and other citizens of Philadelphia, asking that the repeal of the law which retires officers at a certain age may be considered, and that no retirement may be made without the report of a Board of Examination.

INCREASE OF SALARY.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution introduced by Mr. GARFIELD, on the 3d of January, giving additional compensation to certain employes in the civil service of the Government at Washington.

Several amendments were offered, discussed and acted upon. Finally, the previous question was moved and seconded.

Without taking the vote on the passage of the joint resolution, the House, at 4:30, adjourned.

KANSAS.

Organization of the Legislature—The Governor's Message.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Kansas Legislature convened yesterday at 12 o'clock M. They completed the organization of the House by electing the Speaker, Chief Clerk, and all the other officers.

Members of the Senate were sworn in, but no organization was made yesterday, in order that the test law of Congress for the election of United States Senators, of whom two are to be chosen to fill vacancies, caused by the death of Gen. LANE and the expired term of POMEROY.

Some fifteen candidates or more are here, with a large delegation of two-thirds of the House.

No political significance is attached to the organization of yesterday, as bearing upon the Senatorial contest.

Senator POMEROY, Ex-Gov. CARNEY, Gen. LEE, Representative CLARKE, Ex-Gov. ROBINSON and Senator Ross are the most prominent candidates.

Gen. L. B. LUNT is expected here soon.

No such political excitement was ever before felt in this State as is caused by the contest. Topeka is crowded to repletion.

The House met this morning, and after being called to order the Governor's Message was read. It reviews the prosperous condition of the State, and says its population has increased 40,000 in one year. It recommends the payment by the State of the "Price Raid Claims," amounting to $492,944 83; also to submit to the people a proposition to strike out the word "white" in the State Constitution, and disqualifying rebels from the rights of citizens of Kansas. It recommends the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, with a scathing review of President JOHNSON.

The Senate organized to-day, with Lieut.-Gov. MCGREW as presiding officer.

The newly-elected Lieutenant-Governor is not yet in office.

TENNESSEE.

United States Courts—A Fireman Falls Heir to a Large Property.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Hon. CONNELLY F. TRIGG, United States District Judge for Tennessee, announces that he will hold the next term of the United States Circuit Court at Nashville, commencing on the third Monday of April next. No term of this Court has been held in this State since the Circuits were changed by the late act of Congress. Some time ago Judge TRIGG decided he had no power to hold said Court, but recently has altered his opinion.

JAS. DIXON, a fireman of this city, living in humble circumstances, with a wife and five children, has received information that through the death of a relative in Mississippi he has fallen heir to property worth $100,000 and $50,000 in cash.

WISCONSIN.

Action of the Republican Caucus.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Republican caucus of the House of Representatives last evening nominated AGNUS CAMERON, of La Crosse, for Speaker by 54 votes, against 33 votes for H. D. BARRON, the Speaker of the last House.

E. W. YOUNG, Clerk of the House, was reëlected by acclamation.

The House will organize to-day with those officers.

Organization of the Legislature.

MADISON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Legislature organized to-day. The Senate elected Lieut. S. B. HILLS as Chief Clerk, and the House ANGUS CAMERON Speaker.

The Governor's Message will be read to-morrow.

New-York State Inebriate Asylum—Resignation of Dr. Turner.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, held here to-day, Dr. WILLARD PARKER, the President, in the chair, all the differences in that Institution were amicably adjusted.

Dr. J. EDWARD TURNER has resigned his position as Trustee and Corresponding Secretary, and retires from the establishment.

THE SOUTHWEST.

A Ride Through the Cotton Region—Condition and Prospects of the Plantations—Negro Labor and How Remunerated—Political Affairs—The Creek Indians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Dec. 23, 1866.

A railroad ride of 400 miles through the heart of the cotton country will add very little to the knowledge of the traveler upon that subject. To the eye of the planter, however, there are some significant indications. First, in the abandonment of large bodies of arable land no longer needed for culture. This gives the country an old and exhausted aspect. Not unfrequently one sees an expanse of from 500 to 800 acres in broom-straw as yellow as any that gilds the old fields of Virginia. Another point of observation is that there is not a new fence-rail visible along the whole route. True, a good part of the way lies through a swamp, and much is traveled by night. But the fences along the whole route have rotted and sunk down; nor is there the slightest effort to repair them. The farm buildings are in a similar state of dilapidation. The reason of this state of things is obvious. The planter, generally speaking, has more land than he has labor to cultivate. Of course he clears no new land; nor does he waste labor on any except the most productive soil. Having to pay for his labor he merely incloses as much as is necessary to produce his crop. When the freedman has an interest in the crop he will no more split or put up a rail or repair a gate than any other tenant, and next year it is expected a clause will be introduced in the contracts making such repairs obligatory. The same observations will apply to the improvement of the soil and care of stock animals, neither of which, under present circumstances, can be calculated upon. So long as the cleared and fertile lands exist in excess beyond the supply of labor this disadvantage will not be so seriously felt. But when the exhaustion of the good land and the conditions of building fences shall render repairs and even the clearing of new land indispensable, these charges will pass into the cost of production, and will place the American producer under at least temporary disadvantage with respect to the Indian and Egyptian. Already is there a tendency to transfer the labor from the less productive sections of the South to Texas, where land is cheap and fertile, a number of freedmen having been taken from Virginia and South Carolina to that State. Indeed, what the world stigmatized as the internal slave trade was an emigration from the less to the more productive lands of the South, and both the producer and the foreign consumer were profited by the transfer. It was this employment of the most efficient labor upon the best lands which raised the cotton crop so rapidly to four millions of bales. Had the rebellion been confined to the Carolinas and Georgia, the development would not have been so remarkable.

HOW NEGRO LABOR IS PAID FOR.

Throughout this section, as elsewhere, the freedman's labor is paid for in the merchandise which he needs during the year. It was a part of the system introduced by the Western and Northern planters who came South, and was obviously borrowed from the large labor contracts elsewhere. The planter either pays for labor by orders on the nearest country merchant, or keeps, himself, a supply of such things as are needed by the laborer. It is thus obvious that the freedman has little coming to him at the close of the year. Perhaps, deducting the profit upon the medium of payment, he receives much less than his nominal wages. Possibly the labor of the negro may ultimately be bought, like the land of the Indian, for an annuity payable in dry goods, gewgaws and whisky. We cannot anticipate, however, a Freedmen's Supply Bureau, in which the weights, measures, prices and quality of goods sold the freedman shall be verified by a Government officer. Such a system would immediately afford a fine patronage to the party which shall organize it. It is very doubtful, however, whether even that would insure the freedman's merchandise at fair prices.

POLITICAL SENTIMENT.

The declaration of certain representative men among the *Thadicals*, that the conditions of admission heretofore prescribed are not an ultimatum binding the Republican Party, have diminished the public security in regard to reconstruction, and is tending a good deal to promote social unity at the South. "If," it is said, "the Loyalist vote is to be neutralized by the vote of the negro; if the Loyalist is to be territorialized as well as the Secessionist, why need they quarrel? Both are in the same boat." True, the negro may vote with the Loyalist on all questions to which the Secessionist is a party. But this cannot constitute a large class of questions, nor can it continue very long. But the Secessionists being excluded by the Loyalists will be in a dead minority with regard to the negro vote. So that disfranchising the Secessionist is in effect turning over the loyal Southern man to the legislative control of the negro. Take a case. An average Southern Congressional District may have twenty thousand voters of all classes and colors. Of these there might be—negroes, 8,000; Secessionists, 12,000; Loyal Unionists, 2,000. Now, on all questions affecting the disfranchisement of the Secessionist, the Loyal Unionists and negroes would vote together. But suppose there should a question arise between the taxation of numbers, or consumption and a tax upon vested capital? Now the freedmen being larger consumers, and more numerous, must soon perceive that a tax on consumption would fall heavily upon them, and they would employ their political power to prevent what they would consider injustice. Suppose again a question of official appointment occurs either in the primary elections or in the Legislature? Is it not reasonable to suppose that the negroes would vote for Congressmen, Clerks, Sheriffs, Commissioners, and Judges of their own color? If the question should be between the best loyalist and the blackest freedman, would they not adopt the old card-players rule, and throw "color to color?" It is but human nature that any party holding the power to reward itself will do so. The freedmen will constitute no exception. Thus, the loyalist will, under the proposed rule, renounce his claim to a State Government, and will submit himself to a degraded rule of suffrage. For what? To revenge himself upon a fellow citizen who has been already conquered, proscribed and confiscated. But this rebel is perhaps a brother, a son, a debtor, at all events he is a white man, and the prejudice North and South is as yet rather in favor of the whites. So it will be seen that when the animosity between loyalist and rebel shall pass away, the ascendancy of the colored compatriot will remain, he may in turn oppress the loyal minority, and the disfranchised rebel cannot come to his assistance. These possibilities make men reflect and tend to restore harmony between the Southern men, because the apprehended policy of the Radical Party will, like the rain-fall alike upon the just and the unjust. So they will probably stop quarreling until it shall be seen whether there is really any difference in the political rights of two men, both being under a Territorial Government, the one having the vote and the other controled by a class whose qualifications are inferior, and whose interests are different from his own. These things cause a pause in the controversies of the country. For if an office be suppressed the candidates only quarrel who shall fill it.

It is unwise to suppose that the comparatively small number of loyalists who can hold territorial offices will reconcile the much greater number who cannot to negro ascendency. Nor will they see the equity, when the loyal man of the South has endured all the difficulties of the situation, and remained true to the Federal Government, he should—except in the single article of eligibility to an office which he does not want, and would have no show of getting if he did—be subjected to a territorial government, in controlling which he has no voice at all. There has been an illustrative case in American history.

HOSTILE AND FRIENDLY CREEKS.

The Creek Indians were divided during the war of 1812 between the hostiles, who scalped all the Americans they could catch, and the friendly, who joined Gen. JACKSON and rendered important aid in the decisive campaigns of the British and Indian war. The United States confiscated the whole Creek territory, and bundled them all off west of the Mississippi. These lands constituted the best part of the cotton region. Many years afterward the friendly Indians began to look into this matter. They said, "Why should we have been ruined by our fidelity to the United States? We fought our own people and their enemies for them, yet when by our aid in part they conquered, *we* have had to take lot with the conquered, *we* have been smiten, *our* lands have been confiscated." Is this the justice of that great Republic? Congress, which, like any other corporation, never spends money on emotions, was compelled to admit that this was rather hard. Perhaps Congress thought that this, including the ally in the same category with the enemy was not exactly the best premium upon either friendship or loyalty in the future. So Congress separated the reward of the friendly from the punishment of the hostile Creeks, and having estimated by admeasurement the territory surrendered, gave the friendly Indians indemnity in an annuity which they now receive unless it may have been suppressed for an expedient choice of sides in the late war.

In like manner these loyalists whose slaves were taken for military service upon a statutory promise of payment, are becoming a little nervous at the propositions to repeal that law. They think, perhaps that inducements were held out to them at a critical moment, which now that their agency is not so useful, have not been realized. All these things tend to social unity. At least to Southern quiet. Of course there is a class everywhere in a Republic whose progression is clamor. They live by office and contracts. They bequeath party controversy as an inheritance to their children. Generally it is the only patrimony, they have to bestow. These partisans are the few grasshoppers which, Mr. BURKE said, made more noise than a herd of bullocks. They of course chirp out that the South is not pacified. That the South needs a Territorial Government. But this is not the sentiment of the men who live at home on their property, or by their labor. Men who have believed that the Federal Government was right and have supported it. They think that the State Government of the South should be committed to them. They are not willing to be governed as a satrapy, or to be voted down by a class which they do not consider their political or social equals. Such, at least, is the reasoning among many loyal voters and taxpayers. The sentiment seems especially prevalent in Kentucky, and is by no means limited to those who cannot get the $300 a head promised by Congress for negro recruits. The social unity of the South is very desirable at any price, even that of the dissappointment of those who sided honestly with the Federal Government.

W. M. B.

THE SURRENDER OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

S. B. Buckner in Reply to Gen. Sheridan—His Defence of Kirby Smith.

We copy the following from the New-Orleans *Crescent*:

TO THE PUBLIC.

In a report of Maj.-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN to Army Headquarters, dated New-Orleans, Nov. 14, 1866, occurs the following statement, in reference to the surrender of Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH "through Commissioners sent from him to Maj.-Gen. CANBY."

"This surrender was made, but bore upon its face double-dealing on the part of the rebel commander or his agents, as the Texas troops had declined to surrender, and had disbanded to their homes, destroying magazines and carrying with them arms and ammunition from the different arsenals. Gen. SMITH proceeded to Galveston, and from there escaped to Mexico, in violation of the agreement he had bound himself to observe."

This conduct on his part may have arisen from the fact that it could not be concealed that his real object in offering to surrender was to get security for the Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri troops to return to their homes, knowing full well that the Texas troops did not intend to surrender, and that the most of them had already gone to their homes; that while they were destroying their arsenals, and carrying with them their arms, it was their constant boast that they would renew the fight at some future day."

These statements require some comment. As the Chief of Staff of Gen. SMITH and the senior Confederate officer through whom the treaty of surrender was negotiated, it is incumbent upon me to correct some of the errors into which Gen. SHERIDAN has fallen in reference to the transactions to which he alludes.

In the first place, the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty were not sent by Gen. SMITH at all, nor did they report to or communicate with him. For reasons justified by the situation of affairs, the Commissioners took the responsibility of negotiating for terms subject to the ratification of Gen. SMITH. The statement, therefore, that the Commissioners were sent by Gen. SMITH is inaccurate.

At the time the Commissioners negotiated for terms it was not known to themselves that the Texas troops had disbanded. Their dispersion, however, as was afterward learned, was already an accomplished fact. Had it been known to the Commissioners, it would have been an additional reason to complete negotiations for the purpose of pacifying the country. But it would have been very absurd in them to have made known, pending the negotiations, the weakness of the trans-Mississippi Department. Such conduct could not have been justified any more than that of a commander who would notify his enemy in advance of the strength of his army and the plan of his operations. Less than SHERIDAN would certainly not have committed so Quixotic a fault. He has no right, therefore, to charge Gen. SMITH, or any one else, with "double-dealing," for adopting a course which Gen. SHERIDAN's actions show that he himself believes to be right.

But, the Confederate Commissioners, as far as was consistent with their duty as negotiators, made no concealment of facts within their own knowledge as far as was necessary in honorable negotiations; and I am justified in asserting that their efforts and the efforts of their officers were directed not only toward carrying out the stipulations of the surrender as far as it was in their power to do, but in some instances in urging what influence they possessed to go even beyond the actual requirements of the treaty to bring about a pacification of the country.

But while charging that the surrender "bore upon its face double-dealing," Gen. SHERIDAN himself makes statements which refute the justice of the charge. When he says that a fact which "could not be concealed" demonstrated that the "real object in offering to surrender" was something different from the ostensible object, he necessarily follows from his assertion that the Federal authorities negotiated with a knowledge of all the facts that Gen. SHERIDAN has narrated, and which were but partially known to the Confederate Commissioners.

If, then, these facts were so plain that they "could not be concealed," and therefore were in the possession of the United States authorities when the terms of those authorities, according to the reasoning of Gen. SHERIDAN, to have made them known to the Confederate Commissioners pending the negotiations. It follows that if a concealment of these facts constituted "double-dealing," it was the Federal and not the Confederate authorities against whom the charge should be alleged

Gen. SHERIDAN at the head of an army, and Gen. SHERIDAN in the cabinet in time of peace, drew very different conclusions from the same premises. When he indirectly charges Gen. SMITH with a hostile intent while professing to be peaceful, and adduces as a proof that hostility was intended by the dispersion of his army and by the destruction of magazines and arsenals, he forgets that he states the strongest reasons for showing that war could not have been meant by destroying all the resources necessary for waging war.

Nor can a charge of bad faith be sustained against Gen. SMITH in reference to this obstruction of the means of war; for Gen. SHERIDAN himself furnishes the proof that the charge is unjust when he states that these events occurred prior to the negotiation of the treaty of surrender, when Gen. SMITH had a perfect right to make any disposition he thought best of the materials of war.

Gen. SHERIDAN's whole reasoning on this question is fallacious. The treaty was fairly negotiated by both parties, with an honest intent, and with the purpose of pacifying the country at the earliest possible day. The fact that Gen. SMITH was unable to hold troops together is no proof of bad faith, any more than the fact that the terms of the treaty of surrender were repeatedly violated by the Federal authorities in the cases of individuals, can be a just cause of imputing bad faith to Federal commanders. It is more just, in the first case, to concede that Gen. SMITH could not accomplish an impossibility, as it is more just in the latter to attribute the error which may have been committed by Federal commanders to faults of judgment, rather than to a purpose of wrong.

The facts of the case are, that Gen. SMITH left Shreveport at the urgent and repeated requests of the several commanders in Texas, with a view of repressing the discontent which existed among the Texas troops, and of holding them together. But, before his arrival in Houston, they had already dispersed to their homes. His published proclamation should have convinced Gen. SHERIDAN, as it did everyone else, that he disapproved and censured the act. It was subsequent to the occurrence of these events, but before they were known to the Commissioners, that the military convention was entered into; and it was not until after the treaty had been concluded that Gen. SMITH knew anything of the negotiations. This statement is a sufficient refutation of any charge of "double-dealing" which may be alleged against any of the Confederate authorities.

Gen. SHERIDAN charges that Gen. SMITH, in going to Mexico, violated an "agreement he had bound himself to observe." If the agreement said to have been entered into had been more distinctly stated, it might be more readily refuted. But the only agreement that can be implied is that embraced in the forms of the surrender. Those forms forbade the taking up arms against the United States Government, not one-fourth part of which is manufactured or used in the Territory for the want of machinery, capital and labor.

There are nineteen towns in the territory occupied by Pueblo Indians, the total population being 7,066. These Indians are friendly and industrious. The savage Indians in the Territory number as foll ws: Apaches, 2,500; Navajoes, 12,000, and Utahs, 2,400. Since the Territory was acquired by the United States they have committed depredations as follow: Horses, 2,407; mules, 1,155; cattle, 13,473; sheep and goats, 294,740; total value, $1,377,329 60. In addition to these thieving operations, they have killed ninety persons, wounded thirty-one, and taken twenty captive. In regard to the proper disposition of these Indians, the Governor says: "After several years close observation and frequent intercourse with these Indians, I have become fully convinced that they should be put upon reservations and compelled to remain on them, as a matter of economy to the Government, and also a benefit in every way to all parties interested."

There is no Territorial law touching the matter of divorces, and as applications are growing frequent, the Governor recommends the Legislature to pass a law giving the District Courts power to grant divorces, and that parties seeking divorces must have been residents of the Territory at least one year. The other provisions of the recommendation are based upon the ordinary statutes.

The message closes with several general recommendations, among them established forms of law for the guidance of Probate Judges and Justices of the Peace; abolition of the whipping of criminals as a punishment for crime; the erection of a jail in each county; removal of defaulters from office; and the propriety of establishing but one form of action in all cases of civil procedure.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 18, 1866.

KENTUCKY.

Gov. Bramlette's Message.

The message of Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, was read in the Legislature on the 4th inst. He states that although the civil war had left some evils of a civil as well as political of a character, yet a degree of quiet and order has prevailed beyond the hopes of the most sanguine. Harmony and cordial feeling have been reëstablished among those of the citizens lately in hostile array; and the Governor's policy of granting pardons to soldiers of either army who were charged with offences against the laws, has been rewarded with the happiest results. After discussing at some length the object of criminal punishment, which is stated to be not to redress the wrong or benefit the criminal, but to restrain others from offences, the Governor says:

"At the close of a civil war peace and amnesty are correlative and dependent. Without amnesty there can be no real peace. Unless forgiveness covers the acts of war and relieves those engaged therein, there is no real peace; the war is but transferred from the field to the forum, where timid and corrupt people swear away that for which brave men and true struck the manly blow. To assume that this or that man—this or that class—has sinned too greatly to be forgiven, is to declare a partial, not an entire peace. If it be said that thereby some great offenders will escape merited punishment, this may be granted, and the reasons for such action be overwhelming. Will not the interests of society be far better subserved by permitting some bad men to go unwhipped of justice than, in order to punish them, to keep alive so large a number of improper prosecutions to fret and fever the popular mind, distract the public judgment, pervert justice, embitter and corrupt the popular heart? The example thus set by you would be a lesson of wisdom and statesmanship, which our National rulers might consider with profit."

The present indebtedness of the State is $5,438,347. The resources of the sinking fund are estimated at $8,127,681. The Treasury on Dec. 31, last, had $1,564,444. The State has a claim on the Federal Government of $2,438,348. This claim has been actively and persistently pressed for settlement, but though hopes have been held out of a speedy payment of at least half a million, as yet it has been withheld. The Governor recommends the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund to apply, from time to time, any surplus over estimated expenses to the extinguishment of outstanding bonds of the State upon national matters.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Respecting national affairs the Governor says:

"The restoration of the Government of the United States upon the basis fixed by the Constitution, and laws pursuant thereto, while the legitimate result of the victory of the Union armies and of the entire surrender of rebellion, followed by peace, is yet denied to us. The organized rebellion against the Government which was overcome by arms was not more hostile or less dangerous to our free form of government than the spirit and temper of the dominant sectional majority that now denies a constitutional restoration. The frenzy for destruction which seized upon the people of the Southern States, now that they have returned to reason, has been transferred to the Northern and some of the Western States. The just powers between the State and National Governments is sought to be destroyed, and the centralization of powers to be established in the Federal Government, through amendments to the Constitution, which if successful will destroy those rights reserved to the States and people, and which are essential to the preservation of free government."

After discussing the mode of procedure in Congress relative to the Constitutional Amendment, and declaring that the resolution submitting the proposed amendments does not come with the sanction of two-thirds of the members chosen by the several States to the House of Representatives and Senate, (twenty-two "Senators" chosen by eleven States, and fifty-five members of the House of Representatives chosen by the people of eleven States, not being admitted to seats nor counted in the pretended passage of the resolution,) the Governor concludes as follows:

"Entertaining this view of the constitutional powers of the Congress to propose amendments, the Amendment submitted to your consideration is not regarded as coming with the sanctions of the Constitution, and therefore should be rejected. A further consideration of the Amendment proposed is not deemed necessary, and objections to it in detail not required for this communication. I will only add that, were the provisions as acceptable as they are objectionable, the fact that they were not proposed in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution would be sufficient to compel their rejection; and more especially so, when they are held out as a condition precedent to admitting rights already secured by the existing Constitution. It is idle to propose Amendments to a Constitution, the existing provisions of which are held at naught by those proposing the amendments. Let them first learn to obey that which already exists before proposing amendments thereto. In the language of my inaugural address, "a departure from constitutional faith is the foundation of all the evils now upon us; a return is the only permanent remedy." Kentucky has ever kept this faith. She has given her blood to maintain and enforce the obligations of the Constitution upon her own people and her Southern brethren. She is not now failing in demanding and exacting a like obedience from others by all appropriate means at her command. We cannot consent to the overthrow and destruction of our government in the hour of its triumph. The constitutional unity of the States, and the rightful obligations it imposes, have been successfully asserted and vindicated by the valor and blood of our sons; and we will not now consent to the destruction of States, whose stars gem our national flag, and whose people are our people, whatever may have been their past errors. True allegiance now is the only proper test of loyalty to the existing Government. Let this test be applied, admit or exclude whom it may. To make the support of a proposed change in the forms of government and test of loyalty to the existing constitutional Government, is far more iniquitous and unjust than to make the past disloyalty a perpetual test. The former abases and destroys manhood—the latter denies repentance and reform. Pledges to support and maintain a Government may be written on paper, but they can only be given in the heart. The voluntary consent to support and maintain a Government is the only true pledge. This cannot be obtained by a policy in conflict with constitutional right, and which oppresses and abases those from whom the pledge is exacted. A true statesmanship never yields principle to the fears of the timid, the hate of the sectional, the exactions of the covetous, nor the desires of the partisan. If these be discarded from our national councils, the wisdom of the Constitution will prevail, the hopes of the patriot revive, our discords be ended, and our security established.

As heretofore, I shall continue to coöperate with you in every measure which may tend to advance the interests, promote the welfare, and secure the happiness of our people.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

NEW-MEXICO.

Abstract of Acting Gov. Arny's Message.

The second annual message of Gov. ARNY, of New-Mexico, after alluding to the duties of the Legislature and the general prosperity of the year, passes to finances, and complains of the numerous defaulters in the Territory. The Treasurer's report shows a balance in his hands, Nov. 15, 1866, of $1,898 98, but the Sheriffs of one-half the counties in the Territory have retained funds belonging to the Treasury, and amounting to $5,069 25.

Education has been sadly neglected in the Territory. Out of a population of 93,516 there are 57,233 persons who cannot read or write, and there is not a single free school in the whole Territory except those taught by Sisters of Charity from the bounty of the Roman Catholic Church. The Territory has been under the guidance of the General Government for twenty years, and not a single dollar has been furnished by the Government or the people for educational purposes. The Governor therefore recommends the Legislature to memorialize Congress and respectfully ask for such an appropriation as will be equal to what has been granted to other Territories for schools; and further recommends that the present School Law be amended so as to require each precinct to determine by vote whether they will furnish the means to support a school for the education of all the children of the precinct, till Congress can respond to their request and furnish a school fund.

The message states that the mineral resources of the Territory are neither known nor appreciated, and will not be until the Indians are placed upon reservations, so that mines can operate in safety. Gold exists in twenty different localities, and invariably yields richly. Silver is the most prominent and most abundant mineral in the Territory, and the lodes are found in every mountain chain. Several copper mines have been opened and promise well. Lead and platinum have also been discovered. The Governor says: "If the Government could be induced to extend to us the necessary aid to secure the development of the various rich minerals so abundant in every mountain south and west of the Raton Range, they would in a few years pay Colorado pay every dollar of the national debt in metallic currency." As an inducement to Eastern capitalist, to introduce a manufacturing system in the Territory, it is stated that the flocks of sheep yield millions of pounds of wool annually, not one-fourth part of which is manufactured or used in the Territory for the want of machinery, capital and labor.

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MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Departure of Maximilian from Orizaba—Action of Marshal Bazaine—What May Happen After the Evacuation of the Country by the French.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Commercial.

ORIZABA, Mexico, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1866.

MAXIMILIAN left Orizaba for the City of Mexico on the 13th of this month. His escort consisted of two regiments of the line, beside cavalry to the number of 400, some artillery, and his Austrian bodyguard. The escort was sufficient to repel any force the dissidents could muster, even if it were 10,000. The attempt to capture the Emperor on his way here rendered this heavy force necessary to prevent the possibility of capture.

Contrary to general expectation, the Emperor had decided to hold his Court in the City of Mexico. Recent events made it advisable to do so.

It is now understood that the French Marshal will evacuate the capital as soon as MAXIMILIAN is decently settled there. It may be three weeks or five. Not one of the acts to be thrown over to the Emperor, but the whole of Central Mexico—the French troops will have been withdrawn from all cities and posts west of Orizaba by the middle of February. This city is 180 miles west of the capital. The feeling of antipathy between French officials and the Emperor is growing more bitter; and evidently MAXIMILIAN is to be abandoned to his fate.

In two months, at furthest, the whole Valley of Mexico will be evacuated by the French troops. The present effective force of MAXIMILIAN is 8,000 troops, all told. This force is not only to defend the capital, but to garrison forts and other cities, and also keep open communication with the sea coast. Is the force adequate to the work? It is only by constant vigilance that 20,000 French can hold and keep travel open on the main road. JUAREZ has at his disposal sixty or seventy thousand men. In one month, say, after the withdrawal of the French, the capital will be beleaguered, and communication cut between that place and the Gulf.

What then? Unless some miracle intervenes, or some unlooked for aid comes soon, the Empire is doomed. The new levy of taxes will be collected inside of one month, and sufficient funds will be at the disposal of MAXIMILIAN to carry on the war. But can an army be enlisted and organized adequate for the necessity in so short a time? The opposition to JUAREZ on the Rio Grande is not serious enough to engage his attention for any length of time, and the reported disaffection among his friends comes not in time to be decisive. The pacific gramme of the Imperialists is a good one, but it comes too late. When but beginning to be effective, the swarms of dissidents will be hammering at the gates of the capital. The plan now adopted was suggested to MAXIMILIAN some six months ago by several of his Cabinet. But he was mad enough to believe the Mexican people were too loyal to him and loved him too deeply to require an army to keep them in check. That delusive dream has already cost his noble wife her reason, and will cost him his crown. MAXIMILIAN refuses communication with NAPOLEON's agent, and even with the Emperor himself. He is resolved to struggle alone, trusting in the help of the Mexican people rather than in the promises of potentates abroad. If the testimony of officers is worth aught, an order has been issued from the French Marshal to his subordinates, that henceforth the troops shall act entirely on the defensive; that no offensive operations shall be carried on. There is evidently an end of French intervention in Mexico.

Death of Herman Ehrenberg, the Metallurgist.

HERMAN EHRENDERG, who was murdered by the Indians in Arizona about a month ago, was a learned and scholarly gentleman of German birth, and a mining engineer, long employed in Arizona. He was Secretary and translator to Commodore STOCKTON during the Mexican war, and in the early history of Texas figured prominently, and was the only survivor of the Fannin Massacre at the Alamo. He has been for the last twenty years the chief explorer of silver, gold and copper mines in the Pacific slope, often spending months traveling alone in the mountains. It is said he was the discoverer of gold in Oregon thirty years ago. A child of nature, an ardent student and fine writer, he did much to develop the immense mineral resources of the Western slope of the Pacific. It is a sad end, after spending so many years among all the tribes from Oregon to Mexico, to fall at last by the hand of the savage. He was not far from 50 years of age. He had no family.

"One Cent—Whose Snall It Be?"

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

The most persistent detractors of the American character cannot, at least, accuse us of stinginess. So alien to us is such a vice that its very opposite is rather the general reproach; and the extravagance of our personal habits is not an unfamiliar theme with those who delight to number our faults. Certainly, the economizing of a cent in our daily personal expenses is a matter to all of us of indescribably small importance. In no other country in the world is less heed given to such maxims as "a penny saved is a penny gained;" "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." We look on "Poor Richard" as an amiable enthusiast, and treat him as all moralists are treated who are in advance of or behind the age. We reverence their characters, but will have none of their precepts. But the case is very different when, in the expenditure of a cent, some important principle is involved. We have alluded to national maxims. "Millions for defence, not one cent for tribute," expresses a principle cherished by all of us, and is, as indicating national character, as far removed from the sordid love of gain shown in the proverbs first quoted, as liberality is from meanness, or generosity from avarice.

In no other light can we view the universal outcry of the public against the illegal addition of one cent to the street-car fares made by the railway companies. I- is not the payment of one cent extra that people object to. Nobody grumbles about an addition of six or seven dollars (supposing him to use the cars twice a day every day in the year) to his yearly expenditure: and the probability is that any one who reads his grievance simply on the ground of economy would only meet a pitying smile from his acquaintances. But what people do object to, and what they vehemently denounce, is that this one cent is levied on false pretences. Under color of collecting one-eighth of a cent for the Government, the railway companies take from other pockets than their own. "Robbing Peter to pay Paul" is commonly considered a dirty piece of work, but robbing Peter to pay Paul, and then keeping what has been taken for oneself, is such transcendent rascality that only public companies with no souls to be saved could furnish an illustration of it.

To be sure, the companies have at last consented to issue tickets representing their legal fares of five cents, with the addition of the Government tax of one-eighth of a cent. At least the newspapers say so. But the tickets are on sale only at such inaccessible places, and their use is fettered with so many vexatious restrictions, that practically the complaints of the public are not remedied at all. In any case, to the enormous number of passengers who are strangers in the City, to others who only use one line of cars occasionally, and to others gain who travel on various lines, the small tickets is no service. More than this, the restriction of the use of the tickets to the purchaser himself, so that he cannot pay with them the fares of his wife, or of his children, or of his friends, not only proves that the companies do not expect or intend that the tickets should become general, but it grates also on the instincts of courtesy in these small matters which honorably distinguish gentlemen. The tickets at the ferries are transferable; but to use a man in the cars the right to pay his neighbor's fare in the same way he pays his own, is a petty tyranny only to be matched by other vexations which our conveyance monopolists indict.

What, then, is the remedy? We proceed to lay before our readers the only one that seems to us to be effectual. We have seen that these street-railway companies take out of the pocket of every passenger one cent over and above the legal fare of five cents, and of this cent they pay one-eighth to the Government, and keep the other seven-eighths themselves; further, that practically the concession made to public indignation by offering to sell forty tickets for $2 05 is only a very partial alleviation of the grievance. Now, since the public, as we are persuaded, do not object to the payment of the cent, but only to the misappropriation of it, let the public Treasury receive the whole of the sum which is taken from the people in its name. Increase, we say, the Federal tax on the City railways from one-eighth of a cent to one cent per passenger, and the public sentiment will be satisfied as with a sense of retributive justice. The Government will thus have its own, of which it is now deprived. The public will pay cheerfully what it now pays with a daily increasing discontent. Even the companies themselves, since by selling tickets they offer in effect to reduce their fares, cannot complain if they are transformed into collectors for the Government of the moneys with which they have hitherto swelled their own revenues. It is seldom, indeed, that the changing of an impost can produce results so gratifying and beneficial to all concerned.

One of the first duties of Congress will be the diminution of taxation, and a readjustment of its burdens. One standard principle of taxation is that the collection of it should be easy, and another, that it should fall equally on all. Another principle, the justice of which is obvious, but which can be rarely invoked because the cases in which it can be properly applied are uncommon, is, that when for a series of years money has been taken from the pockets of the public in the name of the Government, the Government should insist on having all that rightly belongs to it. We are not prepared to say how many millions might thus be added to the Treasury, but we are sure few changes in the law would be hailed with greater delight by our citizens than this would.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE TRIALS.

Inquisitive and Pugnacious Cockneys—Illegal Arrests—Burglaries.

Before Commissioner Acton.

The Police trials yesterday were few in number and lacking in interest. A majority of the complaints recently made by citizens against officers have been for what they consider illegal arrests. "No rogue ere felt the halter draw, with good opinion of the law." In nine out of ten of such cases the trial shows that the complainant had been drinking, and that the officer was justified in the arrest.

'OW THEY DO THINGS HIN HAMERICA.

Two cockneys, fresh from the old country, walking down Broadway a few nights since, with confessedly a small quantity of liquor aboard, saw a gentlemanly looking stranger, who was very drunk, on his way to the Station-house in custody of an officer. They determined to go along, "just to see 'ow they do this style of thing in this blarsted country, you know." On arriving at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house they protested against the arrest of the stranger, and were so vehement in their denunciation of our system of dealing with drunken men, that they were ordered out of the Station-house. They declined to go, and finally, got into a scuffle with the doorman, who was showing them the way out, tearing his coat and handling him roughly. The doorman made charges of assault and battery and disorderly conduct against them, and Mr. ARTHUR JENNINGS and his fellow-cockney, JOHN M. COULTER, were specially consigned to a hard bed in a narrow cell. They spent the night in confinement, and on being taken to Court next morning a commitment to prison was made out by the Magistrate for them, but subsequently, on representations made by friends, they were released. They then made charges against Sergeant MULLEN, who had locked them up, charging him with having done so illegally. At the trial yesterday the two Englishmen were profuse in their explanations of the affair, and would doubtless have talked till this time had they been permitted so to do. They denounced any Republican form of Government which would thus consign innocent men to prison, and expressed their preference for a monarchy. The Commissioner informed them that, in the first place, they had no business to go to the Station-house. Policemen are paid to look after drunken men, and the interference of citizens is uncalled for; in the next place, they should have gone away when told to do so; and, in the third place, the Sergeant was right in locking them up. They were disorderly, and had committed an assault upon the doorman. The Sergeant might have been a little hasty, but his action was based upon the complaint before him. The Cockneys failed to see the point, and departed, still grumbling, and evidently with no "good opinion of the law."

ANOTHER HASTY SERGEANT.

Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, proprietor of an injunction rum-shop, in the Eighteenth Ward, complained that he was illegally arrested by Serg ant POLLY, of the Eighteenth Precinct. His own story vindicated the officer. He said that on Christmas Day two men were fighting in his saloon, and as they refused to go out when he told them to he and two or three of his lushers clubbed them and put them forcibly. Sergeant POLLY saw the clubbing, and arrested THOMPSON, the clubber. He was informed that it was the duty of Sergeant POLLY, and every other police officer, to arrest any person whom they saw committing a breach of the peace.

TOO MANY BEGGARS.

Superintendent KENNEDY preferred a complaint against Officer EVERETT BERGEN, of the Second Precinct, for permitting beggars to swarm on his post. The Superintendent testified that he saw as many as fifteen little girls in the street by the Trade Building, soliciting alms from the passers. He tried to drive them away, but they only dodged around the corner, and reappeared as soon as his back was turned. The officer said they served him in the same way, and that he labored under the additional disadvantage of being always known to them. The little ragamuffins could see him in the distance, and he never could see more of them than the flying tatters of rapidly disappearing petticoats. He was directed to exercise a little more vigilance in that particular locality.

UNDETECTED BURGLARS.

Officers MCCORMACK, LINZ, STICKLES, CASEY and PLACE were charged with neglect of duty in having permitted burglars to break into stores on their several posts without detecting them. In each instance it was shown that the premises were improperly secured, and that the burglaries had been committed immediately after the officers had tried the doors and examined the premises. The burglars had evidently followed the officers and guided their movements accordingly. The complaints were not sustained.

MORE FORGERIES DISCOVERED.

Forged Checks on Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. Presented at the Fourth National Bank—One of the Parties Arrested.

On Monday afternoon the paying teller of the Fourth National Bank, Mr. SAMUEL CONOVER, noticed a young man, who subsequently gave the name of RICHARD MCCORMACK, waiting at his desk. On inquiring, young MCCORMACK presented a check for $6,909, purporting to have been drawn by Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., to the order of J. F. DEAN. The teller received the check, and wrote the usual certificate across its face, but before he paid it his suspicions were aroused by the conduct of the boy; so Mr. CONOVER sent the check to the office of JAY COOKE & Co., where it was immediately pronounced a forgery. In the meantime young MCCORMACK had been detained, and he was given to the custody of Detective OBER, of the First Precinct. The prisoner professed the most profound ignorance of the real character of the check presented by him, stating, also, that he had received it from a man named FRANCIS D. DEAN, who had an office on the top floor of No. 64 Cedar-street. It appears that DEAN advertised for a boy to do errands, and young MCCORMACK, who has been in this country only a few weeks, was the successful applicant.

When arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs yesterday morning, the prisoner stated that DEAN had instructed him to deposit the proceeds of the check in the National Park Bank. DEAN had opened an account, and his employer would meet him in Nassau-street, near the Bank. Mr. CONOVER testified that the check had been presented to him for payment, and EDWARD DODGE, of the firm of JAY COOKE & Co., made an affidavit that the check was a forgery. It came out during this examination that DEAN had succeeded in opening an account at the Park Bank by means of forged recommendations from a well-known merchant in Gold-street, Mr. A. WETZEL, Mr. H. L. WEST, the cashier. DEAN had also sold some securities to JAY COOKE & Co., and received their check for the amount, upon the signature of which he had practiced when preparing the forged one.

From the evidence in the case the Magistrate became convinced that the prisoner was innocent of all knowledge or intent, so he was remanded for examination, in order to allow the detectives time to look for Mr. DEAN, who, it is needless to say, is still absent from his attic office. A case almost identical with this one occurred in Wall-street, a few months ago, when a newly arrived and half-witted Englishman was made the victim of an unknown sharper, and imprisoned for some weeks at the Tombs.

ALLEGED WHOLESALE THEFT OF DIAMONDS.

**A Late Peruvian Merchant Charges his Partner with Stealing $15,000 Worth of Precious Stones—Arrest of the Accused—His

tenement houses, and stated that the prisoner had made a determined attempt at suicide. It appears that ELIZA's father discovered her in the act of cutting her throat, and interfered, when the daughter turned upon him and cut him severely in the hands and face. She was locked up, as she is supposed to be insane.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars To-Day—Jan. 10.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., Ingraham and Clerke, J. J.

Non-enumerated Motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
10	Marks vs. Lyddon.	50	Williamson vs. Wadsworth.
17	Tribune Association vs. The Mayor, et al.	51	Murphy vs. Gross.
19	Morange vs. Low.	52	Dale vs. Winston.
27	Kain vs. Walker.	53	Munroe vs. Alger.
28	Allen vs. Brown.	54	Froehlich vs. The N. and N. Y. Trans. Co.
30	Burz vs. Carrington.	55	Windsor vs. Dureau.
31	Ball vs. The H. R. R. Co.	56	Osgood vs. Lyman.
33	Appleton vs. Appleton.	57	The People ex rel. Clancey vs. The Met. B'd of Health.
34	In re. Russell Fire Co.	59	Osgood vs. Rich.
35	Coleman vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.	60	—— vs. ——.
36	Hawk vs. Thorn.	61	—— vs. ——.
38	Burchard vs. The Pacific Bank.	62	—— vs. ——.
39	Dale vs. Winston.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Justice Sutherland—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1097	Brien vs. Raphael.	1057	Cauke vs. Brighim.
655	Thompson vs. Christie.	923	Bonnell vs. Briggs.
797	Pallan vs. Smith.	929	Gimbrede vs. Gimbrede.
123	Williams vs. St. John.	951	The Central National Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.
863	Zinn vs. Nenfelder.	175	Gardner vs. Bellamy.
871	Isaacs vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.	939	Clark vs. Mabb.
963	Roby vs. Lachmere.	947	Naylor vs. Kelly.
649	Rothschild vs. Ingles.	607	Fitzgerald vs. Kelly.
841	Witte vs. Ulrichs.	962	Roberts vs. Morris.
907	Stevens vs. Post.		
629	Cahill vs. Palmer.		

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
468	Ballatine vs. Henning.	996	Woodbridge vs. Berne.
666	Bull vs. Shumacher.	1006	Philipps vs. Daveline.
1050	Paten vs. Butterfield.	1018	Cornell vs. House.
1026	Ward vs. Dillon.	1022	Yeamans, Jr., vs. The J. C. L. I. Co.
572	Mitchell vs. Schenck.	1014	Same vs. The Cit. L. I. Co.
958	I. and Trad. N. B. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1026	Westervelt vs. The Hem. B. Co.
432	Ballantine vs. Henning.	1032	Hallgarten vs. Farley.
196	The Nat. N. Y. Co. B. vs Jones.	1036	Wilde vs. Hexter.
476	Putney vs. Kelley.	1046	Curley vs. Hart.
596	Coger vs. McMahon.	559	The N. R. Bank vs Eastman.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
79	Esty vs. Embler.	173	Same vs. Same.
90	The People vs. Beebe.	181	Frank vs. Keechler.
93	Krochuke vs. Marquandt.	185	Burke vs. Donaldson.
113	Outweed vs. Neilson.	188	Nassau Bank vs. White.
133	Parker vs. Gates.	189	Same vs. Reed.
138	Gardiner vs. Tyler.	190	Same vs. Blackman.
155	Hackes vs. Pfister.	191	Same vs. Pentland.
157	Friedman vs. Piller.	192	Same vs. Bowson.
163	Siebrecht vs. Bauer.	193	Nutz vs. Farren.
170	Tilden vs. the Same.	194	Same vs. Fortune.
171	Reamy vs. Same.	205	Barnend et al. vs. Ferzel.
172	Lester vs. Same.	209	Hall vs. Carroll.

The general call is at No. 241.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1567	McIntyre vs. Dayton.	2641	Richardson vs. Jones.
2635	Whittemore vs. Levy.	2589	Barrows vs. Brink et al.
2769	Burns vs. The Mayor, &c.	2693	Thomas vs. Rauch.
2771	Casey vs. The Same.	2623	Hazlitt vs. Gill.
2861	Rice vs. Spear.	2630	Stannan vs. Lytinge.
1767	Board of Com. of P. vs. the E. R. W. Co.	2785	Leavitt vs. Fagan.
1559	Noman vs. the New-York and Harlem Railroad Co.	2727	Popping vs. Lynch.
		2739	Stephens vs. Drake.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1774	Ross vs. The Mayor, &c.	2270	Jacobs vs. De Comcum.
1028	Jones vs. Degan.	2278	Morse vs. O'Meara.
2230	Coddington vs. Stokes	2280	The Springfield Bank vs. Robbet al.
2254	Boder vs. Remington.	2282	Thompson vs. Thompson.
2256	Soebbier vs. Schmidt.	2286	Brush vs. Brush.
2258	Isaac vs. Springsteen.	2290	Sleeper vs. Brown.
2260	Potter vs. Andenren.		
2264	Bromhead vs. Stern.		
2266	Howard vs. Raymond.		

MARINE COURT.

Held by Gross, J.—The Court opens at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
9	Bolger vs. Atchison.	37	Cohen vs. Davis.
21	Smith vs. Spratt.	38	Lamour vs. Cris.
844	Waters vs. Garrison.	39	Halsey vs. Gregory.
—	Seitz vs. Strauss.	40	Cozens vs. Speight.
806	Jones vs. Leoran.	41	Reed vs. Sheridan.
—	Boisson vs. Pievet.	42	Dickey vs. Kelley.
31	Wattington vs. Quigley	43	Dalley vs. [illegible]
23	Ingraham vs. McNamara.	44	Gove vs. Christie.
34	Muller vs. Tackmann.	45	Marks vs. Haverstein.
35	Peckwell vs. McDowell.	46	Butel vs. Husel.

Taxation by the United States, in the Several States, of Trades and Traffic Rendered Unlawful Therein by Local Enactment—The Massachusetts Liquor Cases in a New Phase.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The United States vs. Money Swain.—The defendant was indicted in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts in May last for retailing spirituous liquors in that State without a United States license. The indictment was found under the seventy-third section of the 1731 chapter of the act of Congress of June 30, 1864, affixing a penalty to the carrying on, without a license, of any business for the carrying on of which a license is required by this act.

The case involves the same questions as considered in the New-York lottery cases, recently reported in this paper. The Government proceeds upon the theory that the business of retailing liquor in Massachusetts is one that requires a license to be taken out by the retailer. The State of Massachusetts and the defendant insist that such an assumption is begging the entire question. The question is, as stated by them, does the act *require* a license for retailing liquor in Massachusetts to be taken by a person in the situation of the defendant? The inspection of the act will show that there is no direct requirement in terms for any person whatever to take out a license for any business in any State where such business is prohibited by such State, or by municipal law. It goes even further than that, and provides that in such places a license, *if granted*, will not exempt the licensee from any punishment affixed to the carrying on the business, or authorize the commencement or continuance thereof in such place. What, then, can Congress mean except that lawful business alone shall be licensed, and that unlawful business shall not be licensed at all? The act is a revenue act only. Even if Congress had the power to do so, it is not pretended that they attempt to impose the payment of a license as a punishment to aid a State to enforce its own liquor law. If, then, the act is a revenue act, and if by means of it revenue is exacted from the defendant, the revenue is collected from a criminal business, which is punished by the State at the time it is taxed by the United States—a consequence which is scandalous. By statute in the State of Massachusetts it is unlawful and criminal and punishable by fine and imprisonment in the House of Correction, to sell spiritous liquors except under an authority from the State, which it is agreed the defendant did not have. Keeping a building for the retailing of liquors is punishable by fine and imprisonment. Liquors kept for sale contrary to law are declared common nuisances, and liable to seizure, destruction or confiscation. An officer called the Constable of the Commonwealth, and a number of deputies, are created by statute, and commanded to especially use their utmost endeavors to repress and prevent other crimes by the suppression of all liquor shops, gambling places and houses of ill-fame. Another law makes it the duty of the Judges to see that violators of the liquor laws are promptly sentenced, and forbids District-Attorneys to *nol. pros.* any cases.

Considering that those laws have been in force for many years, and that Congress gave them special attention when framing a revenue bill for the nation, the defendant thinks Congress means to license lawful business only, and that unlawful business, particularly if it were also criminal, was not to be licensed at all.

There are cases of dealers who can lawfully retail liquors in Massachusetts. From any of them a license can undoubtedly be required by the act. Congress cannot constitutionally lay a tax or exact a license on crimes, whether *mala prohibita* or *mala in se*, under the form of a revenue act or in any other way. If a State by prohibitory legislation withdraw a large class of articles from taxation, Congress must lose the revenue or protect the citizen. But Congress cannot dictate the domestic law of any State, nor can it constitutionally enact a law the direct result of which is to compel a citizen to furnish evidence against himself.

This Court has decided in the case of Maguire, that a United States license is no protection to the licensee against the liquor law of Massachusetts. (3, I. Wallace, 378.)

The Attorney-General relies in this case upon the his brief, made and argued in the case of United States vs. William Croft, (indicted in New-York for non-payment of special tax on policy dealing,) the questions involved being, as before stated, identical.

Henry Stanbery, Attorney-General, and J. Hubley Ashton, Assistant, for United States; George Sennott for defendant.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—JAN. 8.

On motion of Mr. Merrick, John J. McKinnon, Esq., of Illinois, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

No. 84. *The steamer Grey Jacket and cargo—Timothy Maher, Claimant, Appellant, vs. The United States*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Eames, of counsel for the captors. The further argument of this cause was postponed.

No. 85. *Ezra S. Stanley et al., Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Elizabeth J. Colt.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Perkins, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Verdict in the Delaine Case for the Government—What Goods are Similar to Delaines.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

C. E. Schmieder et al. vs. Hiram Barney.—This case, which has occupied the Court for more than ten days, was brought to a conclusion yesterday morning. The testimony in the case was closed on Friday. The case was summed up for the defence by District-Attorney Courtney, who occupied all Monday and part of Tuesday in his argument. Mr. GRISWOLD, for the plaintiff, occupied the rest of Tuesday, and yesterday morning Judge SMALLEY delivered his charge.

We have already reported the facts in the case, so that they need not be detailed again.

The Judge then began his charge by stating to them that the action was brought by the plaintiffs to recover back certain duties levied by the defendant as Collector upon certain goods imported by the plaintiffs, and which they were compelled to pay to obtain possession of their goods.

He then read to them the sections of the law under which the controversy arose.

1. Part of the thirteenth section of the act of March 2, 1861, providing for the levying "on all delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of wool, gray or uncolored, and on all other gray or uncolored goods of similar description, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; on bunting and on all stained, colored or printed, and on all other manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*."

2. The act of Aug. 5, 1861, substituting the word "worsted" for "wool" in the above section.

3. Part of the ninth section of the act of July 14, 1862, providing that "in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law," there should be levied "on all delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of worsted, wool, mohair or goat's hair, and on all goods of similar description, not exceeding in value 40 cents per square yard, two cents per square yard; on bunting, worsted yarns, and on all other manufactures of worsted, or of which worsted shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, five per cent. *ad valorem*."

He then called their attention to what these goods were, being called woven dress goods, manufactured by dying the yarn before weaving, and the difference between them and delaines, which were woven in the gray, and were afterwards dyed or printed. He called their attention to the similarity of the language used in different clauses of the act of 1861, and in that of 1864, and said the point involved in the case was whether these goods in question were intended to be embraced in the first clause of the section of the act of 1862, or in the second clause; they being clearly embraced within the second clause of the act of 1861, instead of the first, and this was a question which he should leave to the jury.

The Judge further charged that the question which the Jury must pass upon was, what did Congress mean when they used the words "goods of a similar description" in the act of 1862. Those same words were used in the act of 1861, but in that act they were clearly confined to gray or uncolored goods, and the question is, did Congress in 1862 mean to extend their meaning beyond what they meant in 1861?

The second clause in both acts would clearly cover these goods, and the question was whether Congress nevertheless meant by the language of the act of 1862, to transfer all these goods to the first section, and unless they were clearly satisfied that it did, their verdict must be for the plaintiffs.

The Judge further pointed out to the jury that it might aid them in coming to a conclusion on this question to see what construction was put on the act immediately after its passage, as to which the evidence showed that the construction now claimed by the Government was not adopted and acted upon till March, 1863.

He also spoke of the other goods which, as the plaintiffs claimed, might be referred to by these words, and showed that that construction might be given to the words, so that adopting it would not leave them without meaning.

He then pointed out the difference between these goods and delaines, the latter being woven in the gray and then dyed or printed, while these were woven in colors; while, as the witnesses also testified, they were made of the same material and were used for ladies' and children's dresses as delaines were, and he said that so far the goods were no doubt similar, and the witnesses for the defence had testified that in their opinion these goods were of a similar description to delaines; but he said that the question was not as to the opinions of the witnesses, but whether Congress meant these goods when they used these words; whether Congress meant to transfer these goods from the second clause of the section to the first. And as to this point, the burden of proof was on the defendant. Unless the defendant had satisfied them by a fair preponderance of proof that that was the intention of Congress, their verdict must be for the plaintiff.

Both the counsel for plaintiff and defendant excepted to the Judge's leaving it as a question for the Jury to determine, what was the intentions of Congress in using those words in the act of 1862, each claiming that the Judge should have decided that question, and decided it in his favor.

The Jury, after being out about half an hour, returned a verdict for the defendant, somewhat to the surprise of most of those present, who had seemed to think that the Jury would disagree or find for the plaintiffs.

The amount involved in this particular suit was small, but other suits have been brought against various collectors, involving, as it is understood, throughout the country, about a million dollars.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of Julius Calkins, the master of the ship *Energy*, who is charged with inflicting cruel and unusual punishment on the person of Edward Dwyer a seaman on board the vessel, on the morning of the 25th of December last, while on the passage from Liverpool to this port, was up again yesterday. From the evidence of the complainant it appeared, that on the morning in question he was ordered by the defendant to rush aft with a light to the second mate who was in the wheel-house, and while proceeding to fulfill this order, was struck on the forehead by the captain and prostrated. It was also in evidence that his (complainant's) eyesight was growing gradually dimmer.

Charles Seymour, another seaman, gave testimony thoroughly corroborative of that given by the complainant, and the case was again adjourned till Saturday.

George Wagner, the Wife Murderer, Resentenced—He is to be Executed on the 1st of March Next.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 9.

Before Leonard, P. J., and Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.

The People vs. George Wagner.—In this case the District-Attorney, soon after the opening of the Court yesterday morning, moved that the day for the execution of the prisoner be fixed. Wagner was tried in October, 1865, for the murder of his wife on the 15th of the previous July by splitting open her head with an axe. The Jury found him guilty of murder, and he was thereupon sentenced to be executed on the 15th of the following December. His counsel then took the case by writ of error from one Court to another to the Court of last resort. That tribunal has just decided that his conviction was legal, and refused to disturb the judgment of the Court below.

Mr. Hall read the remittitur and the return of the Sheriff, and moved for resentence.

Mr. A. S. Cohen, counsel for the prisoner, addressed the Court. He desired to present certain reasons why this Court could not fix the day for the prisoner's execution. He contended that this could only be done by the Appellate Court of Appeals, or the Court before whom the prisoner was originally sentenced, and even if the General Term have the power to sentence, it can only be by the members of the Court who originally passed upon the subject, and not by a Court differently constituted, and one of whose members sat in the Court of Appeals when this case was before that tribunal. The decision in the Court of Appeals on this point in the case of Frank Ferris can have no bearing on the case in bar. There the objection was taken after sentence, and after a man had been executed whose doom had been passed upon the same day and at the same time as Ferris. To have set aside the sentence of the latter would in effect have adjudged this Court guilty of judicial murder in causing the death of Friery, and the Court of Appeals taking this fact hesitated before reversing a sentence already passed. But, even in that case, the Court of Appeals, in their opinion, deemed the sentencing by this Court a work of supererogation on their part. And now, said counsel, if your Honors please, I desire to raise a point which I deem of essential importance to the prisoner, and in support of it I read the following affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Frederick Woehr, being duly sworn, says that he is a merchant in this City, residing at No. 534 Pearl-street; that he knows Geo. Wagner, and has been constantly looking after and caring for him since his incarceration; deponent says that for the last year said Wagner has been affected with occasional fits of craziness, which, about six months since, culminated into acts of violence on the part of said Wagner, rendering it necessary for said Wagner to be strapped down in his cell; during the last four months deponent has visited him constantly, but on several occasions said Wagner has been unable to recognize this deponent; on other occasions, within the period named by deponent, he has conversed with said Wagner; said Wagner would speak to him rationally when he would break out into violent exclamations, and claim and state to deponent that there was a conspiracy to murder him on the part of the keepers. He also told deponent that a woman who used to bring him coffee was trying to poison him. Deponent says that Wagner acted in such a manner by reason of his madness as to render it unable for deponent to visit him for a few weeks. Deponent visited him again a few days ago and found him in the same state of mind. And deponent verily believes, from the facts and circumstances above narrated, from his knowledge of said Wagner, his character, habits and disposition, that he is not aware of what he is about; that he is crazy and not in a sane condition of mind. F. WOEHR.

Sworn before me this 9th day of January, 1867, A. BLUMENSTIEL, Notary Public, New-York City.

After reading the affidavit counsel remarked that the prisoner claims that under the provisions of the Third Revised Statutes, fifth edition, page 983, section 2, your Honors cannot fix the day of sentence; that section provides that no insane person can be tried, sentenced to any punishment, or punished for any crime or offence while he continues in that state.

The very statute under which your Honors have the right to pass the sentence, contains the restriction that your Honors can pass sentence "if no legal reason exists, &c., to prevent the same."

It is respectfully insisted that the prisoner has shown a legal reason why a day should not be fixed for his execution, and it is your Honors' duty to be satisfied as to his mental condition before fixing a day for his punishment.

The Court declined to consider these points further, and the presiding Justice then fixed Friday, March 1, 1867, as the time for the prisoner's execution.

Got Sick of Playing Soldier.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 9.

Before Justice McCunn.

In re John W. Griffith.—This is a proceeding by *habeas corpus* to release John W. Griffith from the United States army in which he enlisted in 1865 for a term of three years. The *habeas* was issued on the 3d inst., and this morning the petitioner was brought before the Court, and the papers submitted without argument. The release of the petitioner is claimed on the ground of his being a minor under eighteen, at the time of enlistment, in answer to which it is claimed that Griffith swore when he enlisted that he was over eighteen. The Court took the papers and remanded the petitioner to the Tombs till the 16th inst. to await the decision.

Fine and Morgan for the petioner; Judge-Advocate Gardner for the Government.

Important to Fery Owners and Passengers.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Cardoso.

Short vs. Knapp.

OPINION.

BRADY, J.—The plaintiffs' horses with carriage attached were led by one of the plaintiffs, who was acting as the driver of the team, on board of the defendant's ferry-boat, at the foot of Twenty-third-street and the East River. There was no light at the ferry gate or upon the boat. It was about 5:30 in the morning and very dark. The deck of the boat was slippery although the driver who led the horses as stated did not notice that fact when he so led them on board. There were some persons in the coach, one of whom called to the driver, who went to the door of the coach to see what he wanted. While talking to him the whistle of the boat blew and the horses started. The driver told them to stop, and they did so. They were not frightened. The whistle blew again, and the boat moving caused the horses to start again. The driver hurried to them, to stop them, and did all that he could do, but could not stop them because the deck was slippery. When they started they turned round and went overboard, and one of them was drowned. There was a chain at the end of the boat which sagged at the centre, and was not more than twelve inches high at that point, which was not sufficiently elevated to stop the horses, but did stop the carriage. The driver, at the time the horses started, was talking to his passengers, having one foot on the step of the carriage and one foot inside, and was apparently guilty of negligence in thus leaving his horses; but he testified that in consequence of the movement made by the horses and the slippery condition of the deck of the ferry-boat it would have been impossible for him to have stopped the horses whether he had been at their head or on his box; a fact which others, accustomed to manage horses also testified to, and corroborated his evidence on that subject. Several witnesses also testified in reference to the chain, its arrangement, its sagging in the centre, and its insufficiency for the purpose for which it was intended. The evidence given in behalf of the Defendant made a conflict upon the various elements of the Plaintiffs' case, as to the elevation of the chain, the ability of a person to stop the horses it standing at their heads, the position of the driver when the horses started, and the condition of the deck. Under the circumstances disclosed the Plaintiffs' right to recover depended upon the absence of any negligence on their part which contributed to the injury sustained. The Jury were so instructed. If the driver had been upon his box or standing at the heads of his horses, there could be no doubt about the right of the plaintiffs to recover, inasmuch as the horses were shown to be gentle and reliable—obedient to command and not inclined to run away; and there was proof establishing the fact that the guards used by the defendant in his boat were not sufficient for the purpose intended—that there was no place to tie the horses, and no proof that any person was employed on board of the boat who was charged with the care or custody of these or any other horses. Assuming this conclusion to be correct in principle, it follows that if the driver, being on his box or at the heads of his horses, could not have arrested them, his absence from both the places designated was not, *per se*, evidence of negligence contributing to the injury suffered.

The facts and circumstances were considered and passed upon, and if the Jury thought the plaintiffs guilty of negligence, they could not recover. For these reasons the Justice did not err in refusing to dismiss the complaint. It does not follow because the plaintiffs may have been guilty of negligence that they cannot recover. The negligence must in some degree contribute to the injury, and unless it does it cannot effect the right to indemnity. Haley vs. Earles, 30 New-York Rep. 208. Although the liability of a common carrier of animals is not in all respects the same as that of a carrier of inanimate property, and although he is not an insurer against injuries arising from the nature and propensities of animals, yet if diligence and care can prevent them he is bound to the exercise of such diligence and care. Clarke vs. The Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company, 14 N. Y. Rep. (4 Ker.) 570.

It is the duty of a ferry company "to have all suitable and requisite accommodations for the entering upon the safe transportation while on board, and the departure from the boat of all horses and vehicles passing over such ferry." They are also required "to be provided with all proper and suitable guards and barriers in the boat for the security of the property thus carried, and to prevent damage from such casualtes as it would naturally be exposed to though there was ordinary care on the part of the traveler." Per Dewey J. in White vs. The Winnisummet Co. 7, Cushing 157. Accepting this statement of the duties devolving upon ferry companies as a concise and ample exposition of them in reference to the subject under consideration, and more particularly since the case from which it is extracted was cited by the defendants' counsel, it is established by the verdict of the jury that the defendants' boat had not suitable guards and barriers to prevent damages from such casualties as the plaintiffs' property would naturally be exposed to. It is true that the plaintiff did not recover in the case just referred to, but it was for the reason that he had contributed to his injuries by his own negligence. The opposite finding on conflicting evidence sustains the judgment in this case, the jury having been instructed by the Justice, not only in relation to the plaintiffs' negligence, but also that the defendants were not liable unless the damages sustained by the plaintiffs were occasioned by the defendants' negligence. Upon an examination of the case, in reference to the propriety of the verdict, we cannot say that it was not just. It appears clearly that the plaintiffs horses were frightened by the act of the defendant's servant who blew the whistle, and that defendant was therefore the original impelling cause of the accident. Whether the use of the whistle did not impose additional caution on behalf of the defendant is a question upon which we are not called upon to express an opinion, but if such use of it is necessary in conducting the business of the ferry or the navigation of its boats, it would seem from the events which this case has proven, to call upon the defendant to employ ampler means for the security of passengers and animals than those adopted. We cannot interfere with this judgment. The evidence admitted under the defendant's objection bore directly upon the question of negligence, and was pertinent and proper, and the Jury were properly instructed upon the legal rules by which their deliberations were to be governed.

The judgment should be affirmed.

Alex. H. Reavey, of counsel for respondent; Spring & Wetmore, for appellant.

The Right to Purchase Stolen Bonds—Important to Dealers in Government Securities.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 9.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Cardozo.

An important case was argued in this Court to-day involving the liability of purchasers of stolen bonds after having received notice of the theft. The case came up on appeal from the verdict of a Jury at the Trial Term of this Court held by Judge CARDOZO, the ground of appeal being that the Judge refused to allow certain evidence to go to the Jury for the defence that ought to have been allowed, and that some portion of his charge was also erroneous. The facts were these: On the 12th of September, 1865, Frederick Seybel was the owner of two United States bonds of $1,000 each, numbered 37,864 and 37,865, which were stolen from him on the evening of that day. Seybel immediately consulted the Police, and printed handbills announcing the robbery, which were served on brokers and others, including "The National Currency Bank," defendants in this action, before 10 o'clock the next morning. The notice was served on this Bank by leaving two of the handbills on separate desks in the office of the bank. On the 22d September Seybel learned that defendants had presented the stolen bonds on the 19th for conversion into other securities. He immediately called on the Cashier of the bank and demanded the bonds, calling attention to the notice served on the bank. The Cashier replied that they paid no attention to such notices. It appeared from the books of the bank that the bonds were purchased on the 13th of September, the day after the robbery. Seybel thereupon sued the bank for the value of the bonds, and the Jury gave him a verdict for $2,300 20, from which defendants appealed to the General Term. The main point relied upon by counsel for the bank was that the general rule which makes parties liable for stolen bonds if they purchase after notice of the theft, in this and other similar cases, is wholly impracticable, and if enforced, would put a stop to all negotiation and sale of Government securities. So large a number of these bonds are in circulation, and so many are constantly being stolen or lost, that it would require a special bureau in every bank and broker's office to keep a list of them. Descriptive tables would have to be prepared covering the entire walls of the office; additional clerks would have to be employed, and every bond purchased by a broker would have to be scrutinized and carefully compared with these tables, thereby delaying business to such an extent as virtually to prohibit all transactions in those securities. Counsel contended that brokers ought not to be bound to act as a detective police without compensation, to keep watch over bonds which their owners were careless enough to permit to be stolen. If the rule were to be enforced in all cases it would apply equally to the Government, whose officers would be compelled to compare every bond and every coupon presented for payment with the long lists of stolen bonds, thereby making it utterly impossible for the Government ever to redeem its bonds, to say nothing of the coupons. Counsel stated that on the trial of the cause before a Jury, defendants offered to show that it would take a clerk from two hours to half a day to compare each bond offered for sale with the list of the stolen securities. The evidence was ruled out. Counsel claimed that this was an error on the part of the Judge, and asked that the verdict be set aside and a new trial granted.

Counsel for Seybel replied to the argument of his opponent, and claimed that it was a well-settled rule of law that all purchasers of stolen property, after due notice of the theft, were responsible for the same. In this case he said the defendants on the trial offered no evidence that they ever bought the bonds at all, nor did they disclose the name of the party from whom they obtained them, all which were suspicious circumstances, which suggested a guilty knowledge of the character of the bonds.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

E. Moore for the appellants; Wm. E. Stafford, respondents.

The Injunction Against the Directors of the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 9.

Before Judge Brady.

An adjourned hearing in this case took place this morning, when S. P. Nash, counsel for the Directors, completed his argument in favor of the motion to dissolve the injunction restraining them from removing H. T. Livingston from his position as agent of the Company.

The hearing was then adjourned to Monday morning next, when Judge Hilton will address the Court in opposition to the motion.

Verdict Against a Sea Captain for Cruelty to One of His Crew.

MARINE COURT—JAN. 8.

Before Justice Gross and a Jury.

James Holland vs. Louis F. Timmerman.—This was an action brought against defendant, who is Captain of the steamer *North America*, for assault and battery on the plaintiff, committed on the high seas in the month of September last, on a voyage from Rio to this port. The plaintiff was steerage steward, and on the day named in the complaint was ordered by the Captain to perform watch duty. The plaintiff replied that it was not his turn, and that he was sick and unable to perform that duty. The Captain put him in irons with his hands behind him, tied him up to a ladder and kept him in that painful position for three-quarters of an hour. He then tied him to the stauncheon-post, and kept him there for one and a half hours. This was denied by the Captain, and after the examination of witnesses, whose testimony was conflicting, the Jury, after two hours' deliberation, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $150.

Edwin James & Dunphy for plaintiff; J. A. Foley for defendant.

Decisions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—JAN. 7.

No. 55. *Witherspoon et al., Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Duncan et al.*—Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of Alabama, with costs.

No. 18. *Rutherford, Appellant, vs. John and Robert Geddes et al.*—Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Alabama, with costs.

No. 56. *Dwyer, Plaintiff in Error vs. Dunbar.*—Mr Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decision of the District Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

No. 81. *Mitchell et al., Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The City of Burlington.*—Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa, remanding the cause for further proceedings to be had in conformity with opinion.

No. 82. *Learned, Plaintiff in Error, vs. City of Burlington.*—Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa, remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity, &c.

THE NEW-YORK TAX CASES.

No. 301. *The People of the State of New-York, ex rel. Denning Duer, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City of New-York: and The People of the State of New-York, ex rel. Ralph Mead, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City of New-York, in error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York*—(where it was held that the shares in a National Bank were legally taxed, without deductions in proportion to the amount of the capital stock of the particular bank invested in national securities, as before reported in this paper.)—Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Court of Appeals, with costs, and directing the same judgment to be entered in cases Nos. 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308, 309, 310 and 311.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Clerke J.

The following decisions have just been made in causes tried at the last December term before Justice CLERKE, without a Jury: Manhattan Oil Company vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; judgment for the defendants with costs. George W. Turner vs. Nicholas L. Hansen; judgment for plaintiff $1,500 and costs. Samuel A. Nolen vs. Frederick W. Degenhardt; judgment for the plaintiff for $177 85, interest and costs.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

STEALING A WAGON AND HARNESS.

Albert Gross pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 22d of December last, the prisoner stole a wagon and harness from George Fawcett, of No. 68 Lewis-street. The property was worth $35. He sold it to somebody else, and subsequently admitted to Officer Irving, of the Twentieth Precinct, that he had taken the articles and sold them. Remanded for sentence.

STOLE A YOUNG MAN'S CLOTHING.

Margaret Smith pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 27th of November she carried away from the room occupied by Solon Winterbottom, at No. 233 West Twenty-seventh street, various articles of clothing of the value of $100. She was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

APPROPRIATING SILKS.

Wm. H. Innes pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 9th of November last entered the store of Edward A. Nichols, No. 263 Canal-street, and carried away therefrom several pieces of silk of the value of $165. Remanded for sentence.

A HOTEL THIEF CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Edward Scherber pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 6th of January he went into the Everett House and stole an overcoat of the value of $85, the property of George F. Swift. Patrick O'Reilley, a waiter in the house, caught Scherber taking the coat. The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

A BURGLAR.

William Gantz and Thomas Sullivan jointly indicted for burglary in the third degree, on charge of breaking into the grocery-store of Bernard Cohen, No. 41 Baxter-street, on the morning of the 27th of October, and stealing therefrom money and goods to the value of $80, were brought up for trial. Gantz was acquitted. Thomas Sullivan was convicted, and being only 13 years of age, he was sent to the House of Refuge.

DISCHARGED BY THE COURT.

George Martin, indicted for grand larceny from the person, was tried on Tuesday, on the complaint of John E. Hall, a guest at the St. Charles Hotel, No. 648 Broadway. Mr. Hall, in his testimony, swore positively to the prisoner as the man who, on the evening of the 31st of December, as he was coming out of the San Francisco Minstrels, took from him his silver watch and chain, all worth $72. The Jury disagreed in the case. Yesterday Martin was brought up again and discharged by the Court. It appears that notwithstanding the practice of keeping witnesses, complainants and others in the House of Detention, Mr. Hall was allowed to discontinue his part in the prosecution of Martin, because it was not convenient for him to remain in the City. Martin is a native of Ireland, says he resides in Philadelphia, is 22 years of age, and a painter.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Elizabeth Collins, Maria Stuart, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* William Primer, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Coffey, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Thomas Krumer, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Maria Daley, Henry Benedict, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Thomas Whelan, burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* John McKeon, burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Thos. Lynch, George Brown, John Williams.
The People *vs.* Henry C. Mountford, burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Charles Wilson, robbery first degree.
The People *vs.* Henry Muller, robbery first degree.
The People *vs.* Oscar Koch, Geo. H. Miller, Mary Yeaser.
The People *vs.* Maggie Smith, robbery first degree.
The People *vs.* George Myer, forgery.
The People *vs.* Henry Vincent, forgery.
The People *vs.* Michael Bittner, bigamy.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 9, 1867.

10,000 U. S. 6s, '81....R.	108⅞	100 Cary Improvement	11
1,000 U. S. 6s, '68....R.	127	500 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	168¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, '68.....C	128	50 do............	169½
12,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'65 New issue......	104⅛	100 do..........b30	169½
7,000 U.S.6s.5-20s, R.'65	106⅛	100 do..........b30	170
10,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	99¾	500 do..2d call.b30	170½
8,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.......	104⅝	500 do............	169
1,450 do......Small	104¼	100 N. Y. Cen..........	111¾
25,000 do.....2d Ser.	104½	1000 do	111½
5,000 do.....3d Ser.	104⅝	100 do............	111⅜
3,500 do...........	104½	100 do..........b10	111½
1,000 Brooklyn Park L.	90	200 do............	111½
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73..	99	520 Reading R.........	105½
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	66	100 do............	105⅝
10,000 N. Car. 6s.....x-c	56	500 Erie R..........	67⅛
8,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St.J. Issue..........	80	1500 do..........	67¼
15,000 Mo. St. 6s	95¼	300 do..2d call.s60	66¾
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer..	27⅜	100 do..........s30	67
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	94½	100 do..........b30	67⅜
5,000 Del., L. & W. 2d.	101	5 N. Y. & N. H. R...	115
5,000 do...........	100½	100 Mich. Cen. R......	108⅛
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	87	100 M. S. & N. I. R.....	81⅞
20 Shoe & L. Bank....	111	100 do..........b15	82
100 Mar. Min. Co......	14	100 do..........b3	82
100 At. M. S. Co.......	106	10 Ill. Cen. R........	120
212 Adams Ex. Co......	63	20 Cleve & Pitts......	88
10 Del. & Hud. C.....	156	1800 do...........	91⅛
50 do...........	155	500 do..........b10	91¼
200 Cumb. Coal. Pr...c	94	400 do...........	91¼
36 Wilkes. Coal.......	57	500 do....2d call.s3	91
200 West. U. Tel.......	46	100 Chic. & N. W.....	45¾
100 do...........	46¼	200 do...........	45⅝
100 do...........	46⅜	100 do...........	45⅝
8 do...........	47	400 Chic. & N. W. Pr...	82¾
400 do..........b10	46⅛	100 do......2d call	82¾
7 West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension......	90¼	1000 Clev. & Tol.......	126
200 South Am. Nav. & Marine R...b30	117¾	1100 do...........	125¾
500 do...........	117	8 Chic. & R. I.......	104
200 do..........b30	118	100 do...........	103⅝
300 Union Nav........	108½	200 do...........	103½
8 U. S. Ex. Co.......	66½	90 Chic., B. & Q......	131½
2 Am. Ex. Co.......	78	58 Mil. & P.D.C.1st Pr.	100
100 Bruns. Land.......	9	300 P., F. W. & C.....	103½
300 Butler Coal.......	20¼	500 do...........	103⅜
4,000 Del., L. & W. 2d.	100⅞	200 do..... 2d call	103½
10 U. S. Ex. Co.......	68	100 do..........s10	103½
400 Amer. Coal.......	64½	100 Tol., W. & W......	45
		25 Rome & Water'n R.	95
		100 Canton Co........	49⅛
		100 N. Y. Cen.........	111⅜
		50 Adams Ex. Co....	65
		25 do...........	64½

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

16,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107⅝	200 Erie Railroad......	66¾
15,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65 New..........	104	100 do..........b30	67
3,000 do...........	104½	100 do..........s30	66⅝
10,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '74..	94	100 do..........b30	66⅔
17,000 Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	66½	800 do...........	66½
2,000 Tenn. 6s, N......	66½	400 do...........	66½
10,000 Missouri 6s......	95¼	300 do..........b30	66¾
5,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	105¾	700 Reading R.........	105
2,000 N. Car. 6s, N.....	56	2500 do..........b30	105⅛
4,000 T. Notes. 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser........	104⅝	1000 do..........s30	105
10,000 O. & M. Cer.....	27⅝	300 M. S. & N. I......	81⅜
10,000 do...........	27⅜	100 do..........b3	81½
300 Cum. Coal. Pr.....	93½	100 do..........b15	81½
200 West. U. Tel......	46⅜	200 do...........	81⅛
18 do...........	46⅝	600 Clev. & Pitts R....	90
100 Mar. Pref........	31¾	100 do...........	89¾
100 Pac. Mail S. Co....	168	800 do...........	90
		200 do..........s10	90
		200 Chi. & N. W......	45
		1000 do...........	45⅛

200 do.............	108⅞	300 Chi. & N.W.P......	82⅝
200 do..........b30	109	100 do..........s60	82
100 N. Y. Central......	111	100 do..........s20	82
200 do.............	110⅞	500 Chic. & R. I......	103¾
200 do..........b15	111	100 do..........b10	104½
400 P., F.W. & C.......	108⅝	100 Alt. & T.H.........	29⅜
3800 do.............	103½		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Bos. Water P.....b3	30	1500 Clev. & Pitts.....	91⅛
200 Butler Coal........	20⅛	1200 do............	91⅜
100 do..........b10	20⅜	200 do..........b10	91½
100 do..........b30	20⅛	1400 do..........s3	91⅛
100 Adams Ex. Co.....	70	200 do..........b5	91⅝
300 Union Nav. Co.....	108⅝	400 do..........s4	91⅜
100 West. U Tel.......	46⅛	600 Clev. & Tol. R......	125¾
100 N. Y. Cen..........	111⅛	400 Chi. & N. W......s5	45⅞
100 Tol., Wab. & W....	45	600 do..........b3	46
200 Erie R...........s3	67⅛	400 do............c	45⅞
1100 do...........	67⅓	600 Chi. & N. W. P....b3	83⅛
400 do..........b3	67¼	400 do............	83⅛
400 do..........b10	67¼	300 P., Ft. W. & C...x-d	103⅜
400 Reading R..........	105⅜	200 do..........s3	103⅜
200 do..........b10	105½	500 Maryland An. Coal	8

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Cum. Coal..........	94	200 West. U. Tel.......	46½
100 Wilkesbarre Coal..	58	200 Reading R........b3	105½
200 Butler Coal.....b3	20⅝	200 M. S. & N. I......b3	81¾
200 do..........b10	20½	100 do.............	81¾
100 Quick. Min. Co....	43¾	200 Cleve. & Tol....b30	126
100 Mar. Min. Pr.......	31⅝	200 Chic. & N. W......	45¾
200 Union Nav. Co.....	108¾	600 do..........s3	45¾
100 do.............	108⅝	500 do..........b3	45⅝
400 N. Y. Cen........s3	111	300 do............c	45¾
100 do..........b10	111¼	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr. ..	82¾
300 do..........b3	111⅛	1200 do............	82
2200 Erie R.........s3	67	1800 do............	82
800 do..........b3	67⅓	400 P., F. W. & C...x-d	103⅜
500 do..........s10	67		

OPEN BOARD—5½ P. M.

10,000 O. & M. C........	27½	200 Ill. Cen. R.........	118
100 Canton Co..........	48½	600 Clev. & Pitts......	89¾
300 West. U. Tel.	46	400 do..........b3	89⅜
500 do.............	45⅞	800 do............	89⅝
100 Butler Coal Co....	20½	2200 do............	89½
500 N. Y. Cen.........	111¾	600 do..........b3	89½
1800 do..........s3	110⅝	400 do..........b5	89⅝
800 do.............	110⅝	200 Cleve. & Tol.......	124½
600 Erie Railroad....b3	65⅝	200 do..........b3	124½
1200 do.............	65⅝	600 Ch., R. I. & P....s3	102¾
2300 do.............	65½	800 do............	102¾
400 do..........b3	65½	200 do..........b3	102⅞
600 do..........s3	65⅝	400 do..........b3	102¾
800 do.............	65⅜	1100 Chi. & N. W.......	44
600 do..........s3	65¼	2200 do............	43⅞
200 Hud. R. R..........	130	900 do..........b3	44
800 Reading R..........	104¾	800 do..........s3	43⅞
200 do..........b3	104⅝	400 do..........b10	44
200 do..........b10	104⅞	1200 do..........b3	43⅞
200 do..........b3	105	600 C. & N. W. Pr....	81½
100 Tol., W. & W......	43⅝	200 do..........b3	81⅝
400 M. So. & N. I......	80½	200 do..........b10	81⅝
1000 do.............	80⅜	200 do............	81⅝
400 do..........b3	80⅝	400 P., Ft.W.& C..x-d	102⅞
100 do..........b15	80½	2200 do............	102½
200 do..........s3	80¼	400 do..........b3	102⅝
200 do..........b5	80⅝	800 do..........s3	102½
100 do..........b4	80⅝		

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9—P. M.

Wall-street and the Stock Exchange are duller than usual for the early weeks in January. Last year at this time Stocks were going down, including the Public Funds, and the sensation of the Street was bearish. This season the reaction against the Stock market was at the close of November, and after a partial recovery early in December, prices again receded about Christmas. Since the New-Year the temper of speculation in the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares has been of an indecisive nature, and for several days past the market, except for the Public Funds, may be termed tame, if not stupid. The prices to-day have fluctuated but slightly, denoting as much unwillingness to bear as to advance the market. Of the Public Funds, we remark that more than the customary proportion of the 1st January dividends is being reinvested in the new 5-20s, and other Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States. The Government, since the New-Year, has probably received $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 more cash for the Consolidated 5-20s than the Treasury has paid out for 7.30 ℘ cent Notes. In the last day or two the difference begins to turn the other way. The price of the 5-20s to-day is 104, and of the 7.30s 104⅛@⅜. The old 5-20s are 107⅝@107¾ ℘ cent. on 72⅞ Sterling in London, and Gold here at 134@134⅛ ℘ cent.

The Gold Room was firm in price and active in business at 134½@⅝ ℘ cent. up to about 1 o'clock, when the sales fell off to 134⅛@¼@134 ℘ cent. The cash Gold is abundant, and the party buying for the rise are paying from 5 to 7 ℘ cent. to carry over their balances. It is intimated that some of the Banks have lent their Greenbacks on Gold at 7 ℘ cent. interest, and substituted the latter as part of their lawful Money basis—in other words, receiving the Gold on deposit free of interest, and charging 7 ℘ cent. against the checks made against it for Currency.

Exchange on London for this day's Cunarder closed steady at 109⅛@¼ ℘ cent.; Paris, f.5.17½@f.5.16¼ to the dollar; both quoted for 60-day Bills.

There is not yet a decidedly free supply of Money at Seven per cent. to the Brokers, but the signs of to-day are rather of increasing ease, especially at Bank. At the same time the marked dullness on the Stock Exchange is reducing the number as well as the wants of borrowers. Some authorities attribute the present condition of the market to the pending movements, and the uncertainty of their results, in Congress. We cannot, for the present at least, share in this feeling. Our belief is, that nothing will be done at Washington this Session to affect materially the existing *status* of the Currency, either Greenback or National, or that of the National Banking Laws. The latter, which Mr. HOOPER is said to be anxious to "reform," will scarcely be altered to suit his peculiar views. Certainly not in the direction of repudiating the use of the Compound Legal Tender Notes as part of the ℘ per cent. basis of banking. We also doubt whether the Tariff or Excise Laws will be interfered with during the remaining six or seven weeks of the Thirty-Ninth Congress. The conflict of interests, and the wide (and constantly widening) difference of views on both subjects will probably carry over the whole question to the new Congress. And as to the impeachment of the President, it may be assumed that Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, carries "too few guns," as a Republican leader in the House, to force so important a proceeding to trial before the Senate, against the convictions of the popular sentiment outside of Washington, (as thus far universally reflected by the Press of both parties,) and the calm good sense of the country at large.

The Treasury Office paid out $400,000 for Gold Interest, and received about $350,000 in Gold for Customs. The whole Customs for the month here and at the out ports promise to be fully equal to the Gold Interest which will be paid out—leaving the same sum total of Gold in the ownership or at the control of the Government as on the 1st January Public Debt schedule.

The dullness of the Railway speculation was relieved this afternoon by something like a raid on Erie, New-York Central and some of the Western Stocks. The reported ground of belief among the bearish sellers in lower prices for the remainder of the week is said to be the intended "locking up of Greenbacks" by certain wealthy speculators now operating against both the Gold and Stock markets. From all we can gather, however, on both sides, the chances seem to be that this game is one that two can play at—that while one party may be "*locking up*" in one direction, the other may be "*unlocking*" in another. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Gold Room left off steady at about 133⅞@133⅞ ℘ cent. The market for Money, at the close of Bank hours, is more generally reported easy by the Brokers than yesterday or the day before. The Public Funds left off quiet. The new Consolidated 5-20s a fraction firmer. The supply, at the present price, we have reason to suppose, is likely to be less free at the Treasury:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s.........	100	100	Northwest........	46	43
U. S. 5-20s.........	107¾	107⅝	N. West Pref.....	82⅞	81¼
U. S. 7.30s.........	104⅝	104⅝	Rock Island......	104	102⅝
N. Y. Central......	111⅞	110¾	Fort Wayne.......	103¾	102⅝
Erie.............	67⅞	64⅝	Cumb'land Coal...	93¾	93½
Hudson...........	130	130	Quicksilver......	44	43¾
Reading..........	105⅝	104⅝	W. U. Telegraph..	46	45¾
Mich. Southern...	82	80⅝	Mariposa Pref....	31⅞	30¼
Illinois Central...	120¼	118	Ohio Certificates	27⅞	27½
Pittsburgh.......	90¾	89¼	American Gold....	134½	133⅝
Tennessee 6s.....	66¼	66½	Bills on London..	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York............	116	Shoe and Leather...	111
Mechanics'..........	114	Continental..........	101
America.............	134	Commonwealth.......	111
Phenix..............	107	New-York County....	140
Dry Dock............	201	Impt'rs. & Traders..	112
National............	109	Central National.....	110½
Commerce...........	114	Fourth National.....	105
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Oriental Bank........	130
American Exchange.	115		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883......	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex..	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887......	94	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76........	102	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	69½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76..	110	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.......	98
Erie 1st mort.. 1876......	100½	Chic. & R. I., 1st mort..	102
Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1879..	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort.. 1883..	100	N. J. Central 2d M......	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort.. 1880..	92½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869..	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f.'85.	102	Pitts., Ft. W & Ch. 3d M..	84
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M....	91	Cleve. & P. 2d M.......	92
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c.	95½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.....	74
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875....	105	Chi. & Alton Inc.......	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M....	91	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M..	82½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M....	86½
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv....	84	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.....	80
Del. L. & W. 1st M......	100	Marietta & Cin. 1st M..	66
Del. L. & W. 2d M......	100½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......	93½

The St. Louis *Republican* says of the Missouri State debt:

"The State indebtedness at the close of 1866 stood thus: Miscellaneous, $602,603; railroad debt, $24,132,000, and the war debt, of which the Auditor says he is 'unable to render a correct and satisfactory account.'

The railroad debt is a statement of the principal of that debt. On that principal no interest has been paid since Jan 1, 1861. The amount of past due interest to Jan. 1, 1866, is $7,623,940. The interest paid by the State up to 1861, in default of payments by the railroad companies, is $1,661,947.

The war debt was incurred in the shape of issues as follows:

Defence warrants, 1861 and 1864............	$1,476,575
Union military bonds 1863..................	3,000,000
Union military bonds 1865..................	2,000,000
Union military bonds 1866..................	1,400,000
Total......................................	$7,876,575

To this is to be added the loan made by Gov. GAMBLE of $150,000. This money was borrowed of banks in St. Louis. One of these banks, the Boatmen's Savings, has been settled with by the payment of bonds. 'Other settlements have been held in abeyance until satisfied of their correctness.' Of these issues there had been redeemed up to May 2, 1865, $3,108,587. The Auditor judges that the balance outstanding Oct. 1, 1866, was $2,902,166. He estimates that the military tax of 1866 and taxes in arrears would pay this balance, and adds that no further military tax is necessary. This tax was last year one-half of one per cent."

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds this day (Thursday) at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway

The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, and payable on demand.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central National Bank resulted in the unanimous reelection of the old Board, as follows: William A. Wheelock, Henry A. Smythe, Francis Skiddy, Fred. W. Coggill, Horace B. Claflin, Charles G. Landon, Simon Bernheimer, Nathan A. Baldwin and Robert H. Berdell. Subsequently, WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Board, and FRANCIS SKIDDY Vice-President, for the ensuing year. The Directors also voted to assume the municipal tax.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $3,716,624, against $4,091,557 same week last year.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 3 bbls. Ashes, 2,684 bbls. Flour, 7,720 bags Corn Meal, 8,050 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 1,139 pkgs. Pork, 486 pkgs. Cut Meats, 420 pkgs. Lard, 266 tcs. and bbls. Beef, and 468 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $10@$10 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 401 bbls., including 285 bbls. Pots and 116 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been inactive since our last at unaltered rates, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered and purchased at a fraction lower prices. Middlings, 35c.@36½c., chiefly within our range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,700 bales, against receipts of 1,430 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week................	8,227
Receipts last week........................	20,957
Receipts preceding week...................	21,486
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866..............	291,620
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867.........	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866........	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1......................	9,544
Exports since Sept. 1.....................	122,183
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866.........	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866.........	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here..............	170,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866..............	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates.................	762,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866..	290,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates.........................	560,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been on a restricted scale to-day, on a yielding market. Sales since our last have been 9,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 75@$11 10; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $11 10@$11 90; fair to choice do. do. at $11 95@$12 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 90@$12 80 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western..........	$9 75	@11 10
Extra State..........................	11 10	@12 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 50	@15 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands.	11 90	@12 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	12 90	@16 00
Extra Genesee........................	12 90	@16 00
Common to choice extra Missouri......	14 25	@17 50

Southern Flour has been inactive and tending downward. Sales since our last 300 bbls., in lots, at $12@$14 25 for poor to good, and $14 30@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive; 120 bbls. Extra sold at $14@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, including Superfine at $6 80@$8 15 ℘ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal continues in request at $4 95@$5 15 for Western $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine, and $5 40 for Caloric, ℘ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $3 25@$3 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate request at less buoyant prices, though the offerings have been light. Sales, since our last, 24,000 bushels, including No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 35@$2 42, and Amber State at $3 20 ℘ bushel. The Corn market has been quite unsettled since our last. Early in the day holders were decidedly firmer in their views, influenced by the more favorable reports from Liverpool, and the opening bids for mixed Western were generally $1 22 in store, and $1 23 afloat, with a sale of a choice load reported, at $1 23 in store, ℘ bushel. During 'Change hours the export demand subsided, in consequence of the extreme difficulty of procuring freight accommodation. As buyers withdrew the market yielded sharply, under a pressure to realize on the part of some speculative holders, and at the close, sound mixed Western, in store, was offered as low as $1 20 ℘ bushel, without finding buyers. A load of yellow Western was sold at $1 22, in store, ℘ bushel, before the close of 'Change. Small lots of Jersey yellow were also disposed of at $1 16@$1 18 ℘ bushel. The actual sales of Corn during the day did not exceed 19,000 bushels. Rye has been in moderate request at about previous prices. Sales since our last, 16,500 bushels, at $1 10 for Canada, in bond; $1 27@$1 30 for Western, and $1 30 for State, ℘ bushel. Barley has been in less demand and heavy. Sales have been reported of 27,000 bushels at, in part, 93c. for Canada, in bond; $1 12 for do. free, and $1 08@$1 10 for State, ℘ bushel. Oats have been quite dull to-day, closing decidedly in favor of buyers. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 65c.@69c., the latter rate for choice, in bags, closing at 65c.@66c. for Chicago, and State at 70c.@71c. ℘ bushel; sales 22,000 bushels;

The following is an exhibit of the Breadstuff receipts of Ogdensburgh for four years:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Flour, bbls......	475,465	390,244	321,997	205,576
Wheat, bushels..	690,299	789,633	1,044,818	1,178,754
Corn, bushels..	1,067,922	421,915	962,363	1,475,950
Oats, bushels..	—	88,133	101,107	53,255
Barley, bushels	25,000	65,022	133,431	57,602
Rye, bushels..	—	—	—	9,150
Peas, bushels..	—	—	8,451	—
Total grain, bushels....	1,683,221	1,364,703	2,250,170	2,774,709

The following is a statement of the Breadstuffs receipts at Boston for four years:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Flour, bbls.....	1,144,063	1,346,403	2,193,840	1,504,253
Wheat, bushels.	—	55,069	—	—
Corn, bushels..	1,614,064	1,604,639	1,645,381	2,157,292
Oats, bushels..	1,044,608	1,746,932	1,836,696	1,219,717
Barley, bushels	44,760	—	—	—
Rye, bushels...	27,312	34,295	29,073	37,864
Total, grain, bushels....	2,730,744	3,440,925	3,511,750	3,414,873

HAY—North River bale has been in fair demand at $1 25@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand and firm, including new, at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been less sought after at $3 25 ℘ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been quiet at $1 70 for common and $2 20 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

METALS—Have been in rather more request, and quoted somewhat firmer. Mr. R. C. WINTERHOFF notices the business in this line last month and year thus: "*Copper* has declined again to 26c. for Portage Lake and Baltimore, and 27c. for Detroit, without any business of consequence. In the face of the decline in gold and the discouraging advices from London, no immediate recovery can perhaps be expected. The price is exceedingly low, both in Europe and here, and with the first revival of general business it is sure to advance. To-day's price is equal to 19¾c., gold, and as the duty of 2½c. ℘ lb., imposed since 1864 must be deducted in order to compare the present price with former years, it is equal to 17¼c., gold. The lowest price ever known was 17¼c. in 1861, the highest 30c. in 1857, and 23c. in gold has been considered an average price. It is exceedingly difficult to form an estimate of the stock and consumption of this year. The Lake Superior mines have probably produced 500 tons more than in 1865, but the Atlantic smelters have not worked steadily. From the Tennessee mines, which promise to furnish an increased quantity of excellent Ingot Copper, we have received about 1,250,000 lbs. The stock of Ingot Copper is probably about 9,000,000 lbs., the production for the year about 24,000,000 lbs., and the consumption about 22,000,000 lbs., a falling off of 3,000,000 lbs. from the average of former years. The following are the estimates of the yield of Lake Superior mines since 1856, viz.: In 1856, 4,000 tons of 2,000 lbs.; 1857, 4,031; 1858, 4,127; 1859, 4,070; 1860, 6,500; 1861, 7,500; 1862, 7,500; 1863, 7,000; 1864, 6,500; 1865, 6,500. The export has been confined to about 20 tons Minnesota. The imports amounted to 600@700 tons of Australian, Chili and English, of which 250 tons English have been returned to London. The consumption and production have been for years past nearly balanced, but at the present low prices the Lake Companies do not pay, and many will have to abandon mining should there be no advance. Copper is always quoted in currency. It was quoted on the 31st January last 42½c. ℘ lb., declined in May to 28½c., advanced with the rise in gold to 33c. in July, and has since gradually declined. Lead has been quiet at 6¾c., gold, for ordinary foreign. A few small parcels have been sold for one-eighth less. The manufacturers have been supplied by their own importations, and particularly the White Lead factories are well stocked. Imports for the year 27,150 tons, against 13,600 tons in 1865, 27,900 in 1864, and 12,600 in 1863. Of the above, 9,300 tons were German, 8,500 Spanish, 7,350 English, and 2,000 French. The stock in first hands is 2,000 tons, against 1,000 tons in 1865, 5,100 in 1864, none in 1863, and 5,100 in 1862. The deliveries for consumption are estimated at 26,150 tons, against 18,500 in 1865, 24,000 in 1864, 20,200 in 1863, and 35,850 in 1862. In addition to the above importations we have received from England about 2,000 tons of manufactured White and 1,000 tons Red Lead. The consumption in the Eastern and Northern States has been probably larger than in 1865, but the increase in the deliveries has been mainly occasioned by shipments to the West, where the production of the Galena mines, as mentioned in my circular of 2d of July, has materially decreased. Since September the demand for the West has ceased. I have not been able to obtain any reliable data in regard to the present condition of the Western mines. The price of ordinary foreign was, on the 1st of January, 1866, 6⅞c., it declined in April to 6½c., advanced in July, under the expectation of a higher duty, to 7½c., and since September has been steady at 6¾c. The better kinds of English have been ½c.@¾c. higher. *Tin*—Is quiet but firm, at 21½c. gold for Straits, 23¼c. for Banca, and 21½c. for English. The price declined from 27½c. for Straits on the 2d of January, to 18½c. in June, since when it gradually advanced, under the more favorable advices from England. The consumption is larger than in any former year. From the East Indies 10,000 slabs are on the way, of which 6,000 slabs have been sold to arrive. In Europe the stocks are very large, but the shipments from the East Indies are falling off, while the price is so low that it begins to attract the attention of speculators. Import for the month, 5,700 slabs Straits, and 25 tons English. The imports of 1866, at Boston and New-York, amount to 15,000 slabs Banca, against 10,750 in 1865, 6,200 in 1864, 1,600 in 1863; 70,000 slabs Straits, against 42,800 in 1865, 11,500 in 1864, 18,000 in 1863; 22,500 slabs English (equal to 750 tons English,) against 900 tons in 1865, 600 in 1864, and 850 in 1863—making a total of 107,550 slabs, against 80,550 in 1865, 35,700 in 1864, 45,000 in 1863, and 71,200 in 1862. To-day's stock in first hands is estimated at 27,000 slabs Straits, 3,000 do. Banca, and 20 tons English, equal to 600 slabs—making a total in Boston and New-York of 30,000 slabs, against 19,700 slabs Dec. 31, 1865, 11,490 Dec. 31, 1864, 24,950 Dec. 31, 1863 and 37,400 Dec. 31, 1862. To the stock of Jan. 1, 1865, 19,700 slabs, I add the import of 107,550 slabs, (127,200 slabs,) and deduct the exports to Europe, 12,000 slabs, and to-day's stock, 30,600 slabs, (42,600 slabs,) and estimate the deliveries for consumption for this year at 84,600 slabs, against 72,340 in 1865, 49,160 in 1864, 57,450 in 1863, and 55,700 in 1862. *Spelter*—Is very dull, although more firmly held in consequence of the advance in London. Silesian and Stolberg are quoted at 6⅛c. gold. The domestic article does not appear in any quantity in the market, but is converted into sheet Zinc by the producing companies. Import for the month, 105 tons. For the year, 4,375 tons, against 2,400 in 1865, 3,400 in 1864, 2,600 in 1863, and 1,400 in 1862. The stock is 1,300 tons, against 350 in 1865, 1,000 in 1864, 550 in 1863, and 150 in 1862. The deliveries for consumption are estimated at 3,400 tons, against 3,000 tons, the average of former years.

MOLASSES—Has been sparingly sought after, including Porto Rico at 50c.@65c.; Cuba at 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@86c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 67½c.@68½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$6; Resin at $4 25@$11 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 56¼; Pitch, $4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Sperm at $2 50@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 26, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request at 19c.@20c. for Crude; 28½c.@32c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 43c.@46½c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention, and has been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,250 bbls., in lots, at $20@$20 62½ for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 62½ for new Western Mess; $19@$19 25, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 25; $16 75@$17 12 for Prime, and $19@$20 for Prime Mess ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,750 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' options, January and February at $20 62@$21 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet and heavy; sales 175 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@12½c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand; sales 290 boxes at 11¼c.@11½c. for new short Clear, 10½c. for old Short-ribbed, and 9¼c.@9½c. for do. Cumberland Cut, ℘ lb. Lard continues quiet at drooping prices; Sales since our last 670 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¼c.@12¼c. for old, and 12¼c.@12½c. for new, ℘ lb. Choice brands sell in a small way at ½c.@¼c. ℘ lb. higher. Beef is in less demand. We quote at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in fair demand at $30@$35 for India Mess and $28@$30 for Prime Mess, ℘ tierce; sales 225 tcs. Beef Hams are in limited request at $23@$33 ℘ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been plenty and heavy, at 8c.@8¼c., for Western, and 8¼c.@8½c. for City, ℘ lb. Butter is in moderate demand at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western. Cheese is in request at 8c.@18c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	43	@45
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	45	@50
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	39	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ℘ lb	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@23
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	17½	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	16½	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	15	@16½
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	8	@14
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	14	@15

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and buoyant in price. Sales since our last, 720 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 8⅞c.@11½c., and 1,750 boxes Havana, at 8¾c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at from 12¾c.@15¼c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 35,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 88,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11¾c., also 25,000 lbs. Grease, at 7¼c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been wholly neglected.

FREIGHTS—The extreme scarcity of room to-day prevented a free outward movement in produce. For Liverpool there were taken 750 bales Cotton ¼d.@5-16d. ℘ lb.; 300 tcs. Beef at 2s 6d. ℘ tierce; and 200 tons Oil Cake at 10s. ℘ ton. For a Continental port, direct, a brig, with 1,750 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ℘ bbl.

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Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

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LOAN OFFICES.

D. L. LEDERER & CO., AT NO. 362 Pearl-st., announce to their friends and the public generally that they have opened a new loan office, where they will advance cash at reasonable terms on all valuable property, watches, jewelry, diamonds, &c., or purchase the same.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th of January, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 4th day of February, 1867:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, Oyer and Terminer.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, Oyer and Terminer.

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Edwin Booth in his great rôle of SIR JILES OVERREACH.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Characters by Messrs. Charles Vandenhoff, Stoddart, J. T. Ward, J. M. Ward and Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. GRACE DARLING and MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Niño Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

No. 720 Broadway.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS—THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, GRAND MINSTREL MATINEE.
THIS EVENING—SCHMIDT WITH A Y, LUCREZIA BORGIA, IN $7,000, &c., SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to Miss Henrietta Beebe.

FIFTH-AV. SKATING PARK.
58th to 59th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices by Ocean Telegraph to Jan 9.

Rumors of changes in the British Cabinet are again in circulation.

The London *Times* of yesterday again urges the submission of the *Alabama* claims to arbitration.

It is reported that the French Council of State has determined to oppose the bill for the reorganization of the French army.

The Bavarian Chambers has opened a credit for the reorganization of the Bavarian army.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. LANE reported bills granting pensions to the widows of the Union soldiers of East Tennessee who were hung by the rebel authorities during the war, when caught in the act of burning a bridge near Knoxville. The pension in each case is $8 per month, and dates from the 8th of November, 1861. Mr. WADE reported, with amendments, the House bill to authorize the construction and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into and within the District of Columbia. Mr. LANE reported favorably the House bill providing that the pensions of widows of Revolutionary soldiers, married to such soldiers prior to January 1800, shall be increased, and paid at the same rates as the soldiers would be entitled to if now living. Such payment to date from Sept. 30, 1865. The bill in relation to the mode of appointing Pension Agents was called up by Mr. CRAGIN. It restricts the number of Pension Agents in each State to three, and provides that they shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Also, that the term of office of all Pension Agents appointed since the first of January, 1865, shall expire at the end of 30 days from the passage of this act, and of all other Pension Agents when their successors shall be appointed. The bill for the admission of Nebraska was next taken up, and after being amended, was passed—yeas 24, nays 15. The bill includes among the conditions of admission that there shall be no abridgment or denial of the exercise of the elective franchise or of any other right on account of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed. The bill for the admission of Colorado was then taken up and passed, Yeas 23, nays 11. The bill corresponds to the Nebraska bill. Mr. WADE called up a bill annulling all laws of Congress on the Territories making distinction in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race or color. Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. ALLEY reported a joint resolution, appointing the Mayor, Postmaster and United States District-Attorney of New-York, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, CHARLES H. RUSSELL and MOSES H. TAYLOR, a commission to purchase a site for a Post-office and United States Courts in New-York, being a portion of the City Hall Park, for the sum of $500,000. After some debate the joint resolution was passed. The name of CHARLES H. RUSSELL was previously added to the Commission. Mr. KASSON introduced a bill to restore the jurisdiction of Indian Affairs to the Department of War. Mr. WELKER introduced a bill to provide a system of education for the public schools of the District of Columbia. On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Bounty act as to make it apply to seamen and marines of the navy. On motion of Mr. CULLOM, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Revenue law as to exempt from the income tax incomes to the extent of $1,000, and to tax all incomes above that amount five per cent.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced for an underground railway in New-York. Also, for the prevention of frauds in the opening and laying out of streets and avenues in New-York. It places all works on the opening and laying out of streets in the hands of the Central Park Commissioners, including the appointment of clerks and surveyors. It fixed the pay of the Commissioners in any proceeding, at four dollars per day, and limits their term to four months, their room rent at one dollar per day, and their printing, posting, and other incidental expenses at one hundred dollars. Also, to place all the public parks in New-York under the control of the Central Park Commissioners.

In the Assembly a bill was noticed to reduce the fares of passengers on railroads, when not provided with seats. Also, to repeal as much of the laws as relates to the letting of the repairs of the canals by contract. Mr. KEADY moved that the Committee on Public Health make a thorough examination of the condition of the tenement-houses in New-York, and report the result. The motion was laid on the table.

GENERAL NEWS.

A convention of colored soldiers and sailors was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday. In the words of the call for the Convention its object is "to demand for the colored soldiers and sailors, who fought to subdue the rebellion, equality of rights with their white brethren in arms, and to secure the assistance and coöperation of influential colored men in different portions of the country, in instituting measures for the active prosecution of their claims, and the assertion of their rights as freemen and citizens of this great republic."

The Troy *Whig* states that Deputy United States Marshal RUSSELL, of that city, on Monday last arrested Dr. JOHN SQUIRES, a well-known citizen of the village of Schodack and late Postmaster of the town, on the charge of failing to make his official returns, while Postmaster, to the Department at Washington. He was removed by the President some time ago, but it is alleged has not settled up his financial accounts since vacating the position. His bondsmen, Messrs. ANDREW VAN BUREN and BENJAMIN R. SPRINGSTEAN, were also taken into custody. The parties will be tried at the next term of the United States Court, to be held in Albany.

The measures adopted by the New-Hampshire Legislature to encourage and protect the breeding of fish are likely to be successful. The salmon spawn deposited in Baker's River some time ago is doing well, hatching having commenced, and it is believed the rivers will in a few years be abundantly supplied with both salmon and shad as in olden times. Prof. AGASSIZ thinks it feasible, if the fish-ways are so constructed as to allow of their passage in the Spring season over the dams.

A stay of proceedings has been granted in the case of RICHARD LEWIS, who is at present confined in the jail at Poughkeepsie, having been convicted of the murder of Rev. J. C. RICHMOND, and who was sentenced to be hung on the 25th day of January. An appeal for a new trial will be argued in the Supreme Court.

The railroad companies in Western Massachusetts have experienced great difficulty in opening their lines since the late snow storm. An extra force of several hundred men has been employed on the Western Road between Albany and Springfield to clear the track and keep it open. A gale has prevailed, filling up the cuts as fast as they could be cleared out.

Good resolutions were numerous in Boston on New-Year's Day, and on the Saturday following the Five Cents Savings Bank in that city received $31,000 in deposits, which is said to be the largest amount ever taken in one day by any savings bank in the city.

The number of convicts in the Maine State Prison at the close of the year was 135, against 78 last year. Eighty-three were received and 26 have been discharged, or pardoned, or have died. The administration of the prison has been successful, paying its way and leaving a balance of $288 57.

Canada papers say that the plans for the defences of Montreal have been approved by the military authorities of England, and that the Imperial Parliament will be asked to vote the necessary amount, two millions sterling. The works will be commenced early next Summer.

The Chicago *Republican* records the death of Col. A. G. HERNDON, at his home in Springfield, Ill., at the age of 70. It says that he bore a prominent part in the public affairs in the early history of Illinois.

Advices from Charleston, S. C., report the destruction by fire of the jail at Kingstree, by which twenty-two of the inmates, negroes, perished in the flames.

WILLIE S. BARNES, who killed ORLANDO B. DUKE at Mount Sterling on the 31st ult., was acquitted by the examining Court on the following day.

The Danby (Vt.) National Bank, which has lately suspended operations, pays a dividend of 20 per cent. to holders of its stock.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, has appointed Ex-Gov. CONY a Commissioner to settle the war claims of that State with the National Government.

The Land Office in New-Orleans will be reopened for the transaction of public business on and after the 17th inst.

There were nearly 4,000,000 pounds of wool gathered in Vermont last year.

A Convention of the Bricklayers' International Union meets at Cincinnati on Monday, Jan. 14.

LOCAL NEWS.

Some time ago complaint was made against one JAMES M. MCKAY, for circulating hand-bills of an improper character. He was taken before the Court of Special Sessions, tried, convicted, and fined $25, for violation of the law against exposing indecent cards, hand-bills, &c. An appeal was taken from the judgment of the Special Sessions, to the Supreme Court, General Term, and was argued yesterday. The District-Attorney took the objection that the case was not an appealable one, and that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction. Counsel for MCKAY contended that the circulating of the kind of hand-bills in question is a violation of no law of this State. The decision of the Court was reserved.

The cases of six of the liquor dealers of this City came on yesterday, before the General Term of the Supreme Court, on an appeal from the decision of the Court of General Sessions, quashing the indictments found against JOHN ROHN, JOHN ENGLE, CHAS. BIEBSTADT, CHAS. BAUAER, GEORGE KRAUSHAER and JACOB RAUCHART. The Court of Appeals having decided the Excise Law to be valid, the Supreme Court directed judgment *pro forma* to be entered, reversing the judgment of the General Sessions.

It appears that in New-York City there are 407,556 native-born inhabitants, of whom 51,500, or one in eight, (exactly 1 in 7.91,) are voters; and there are 318,830 foreign-born inhabitants, of whom 77,475, or one in 4, (exactly 1 in 4.11,) are voters. *Ergo*—It takes twice as many natives as it does foreigners to elect any officer. There is no parallel to this in any city of the world.

The report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics shows that for the week ending Jan. 5 there were 463 deaths in this City, or 79 more than during the week preceding. The unusual excess is accounted for by the fact that fifty medical subjects are reported from various hospitals, covering a space of several months.

RICHARD MCCORMICK, aged 18, and a recent arrival from Ireland, was arrested on Monday for presenting a forged check, in the name of JAY COOKE & Co., on the Fourth National Bank, for $6,909. He was held for examination by Justice DOWLING. The principal has escaped, and the prisoner was his errand boy.

In the law column will be found the statement of a case from Massachusetts, involving the question recently considered in New-York lottery cases—whether the Government of the United States may impose a tax on a trade or business which is rendered unlawful by statute in the State where taxed.

Records in the Custom-house show that during the war 1,061 American vessels were transferred to the English flag or sold abroad; one hundred and nine American vessels were sold in the port of London from Jan. 1, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1867.

A number of policemen were tried for various offences before the Police Commissioners. Most of the complaints were for alleged illegal arrests, but in every instance the complainant was shown to have deserved the treatment he received.

The Board of Education met last evening, and the new Commissioners who were elected at the recent charter election took their seats. Commissioner JAMES M. MCLEAN was chosen President for the fourth time. No other business was transacted.

In the General Term of the Common Pleas, Judge BRADY has just delivered an important opinion relating to the rights of passengers, and the liabilities of the owners of ferry-boats.

GEORGE WAGNER, the wife-murderer, was resentenced yesterday, by the General Term of the Supreme Court. He is to be executed on Friday, the 1st day of March next.

A restricted business was reported yesterday in domestic produce, prices of which generally favored buyers. Pork was firmer. Foreign merchandise was, as a rule, inactive and without buoyancy. Freights were dull, with 581 vessels of all classes in port.

THE WARS ON THE WESTERN PLAINS.—If Congress could spare an hour now and then for minor measures of practical legislation, we would suggest to it the propriety of taking such action as has been suggested by Gen. GRANT and all experienced army-officers, concerning the management of the Indian savages. GRANT has officially and repeatedly urged that the Indians on the Western plains be put under the control of the War Department, instead of the Interior Department as at present, and that our dealings with them be through army officers instead of "agents," as they now are. The present system is not only one of enormous expense to the Government, as can be seen by the recent reports, but results in frightful wrongs to the Indians. It is also a complete failure so far as the maintenance of peace with the Indians and the securing of protection to settlers and travelers are concerned. It has nothing that we know of to recommend it, except in so far as it vests patronage in the Administration; and, judging by the course of Congress, we do not fancy that this will be considered a reason for maintaining it. We believe that the greater part of our constantly recurring and fearfully costly Indian wars would be prevented if the present system, with its host of unprincipled agents, who are always interested in stirring up troubles, were abolished, and if our army officers, who are thoroughly experienced in Indian affairs on the plains, had their management. We hope, therefore, that under the circumstances it will not be considered as interfering too much with the terrible debates of Congress to ask it to give an hour's consideration to a subject which affects the lives and the security of tens of thousands of our Western settlers and travelers, and the peace of half the continent.

The President and the Democracy.

We cannot congratulate President JOHNSON upon his imitation of the Jacksonian example. The electric force of the old toast—"The Union: it must and shall be preserved"—is not found in the sentiment offered by the President on Tuesday evening. One touched the national heart, and gave expression to the patriotism that animated it. The other reminds us of a partisan quarrel, with the Executive and the Democratic Party arrayed in hostility to Congress and the people at its back. JACKSON affirmed his own purpose and the purpose of the country. JOHNSON unwisely—because gratuitously—renews his attack upon the policy of Congress, and descends from the dignity of President to the level of a partisan chief. The body he assails has not—he tells us—"the Constitutional power to degrade the people of any State by reducing them to the condition of mere territorial dependencies upon the Federal head." What the constitutional power of Congress may be is for the Supreme Court alone to decide. And the President hurts nobody so much as himself when he undertakes to decry the authority of Congress on a hypothesis which has not yet presented itself.

It is the habit of the Democracy to impute to Congress an intention to degrade the Southern people by reducing their States to Territories. But the President knows that nothing of the kind has been enacted, nor even approved by either House. The territorial policy, so-called, has thus far not been acted upon in caucus or in the Capitol. The Constitutional Amendment is the only formal embodiment of the policy denounced by the President, and certainly *that* measure does not reduce the Southern States to "the condition of mere territorial dependencies." Other measures may become necessary if the Amendment fail, and it were idle to calculate in advance whether the territorial theory will or will not enter into them. The country deals with the facts that exist, and the President ought not to go beyond them. For the North Carolina Bill of Mr. STEVENS is as moderate as the Amendment, and is as far removed from the territorializing doctrine in its principle or in its form of operation.

Other considerations should also have restrained the President in the drafting of his "sentiment." He arraigns the action of Congress, dogmatically, as unconstitutional. He undertakes to define authoritatively what Congress may or may not do in reference to the restoration or reconstruction of the South. Has it not occurred to him that his own title to dictate the terms under which the present organizations at the South were formed is at least as open to criticism as anything the law-making branch of the Government has done or may do? If it be unconstitutional to legislate adversely to his views, may he not have acted somewhat unconstitutionally when he defined the conditions that should regulate the restoration of the rebel States to the Union? There is room for a wide difference of opinion on all these points. And though the President may honestly claim credit for the purposes that actuated him in the earlier stages of the business of restoration, he should have learned ere now the folly of needlessly calling in question either the motives or the tendencies of a policy which the party that made him Vice-President has stamped with its approval.

There have been changes, of course, all round the circle; but we apprehend there has been no change in the position or aims of the Republican Party at all comparable with the change in the President's surroundings, as at this Eighth of January banquet. Mr. THOS. B. FLORENCE figured as a dispenser of favors on the occasion; Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, and Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, were notable examples of the gathering that cheered Mr. JOHNSON's arraignment of Congress. Some of these persons were of the opinion that the war to put down the rebellion was throughout outrageously unconstitutional, and nine-tenths of the crowd were more or less hostile to the whole course of the Government during the war. If the applause of these, and such as these, affords Mr. JOHNSON comfort and consolation in the midst of the difficulties that surround him, by all means let him enjoy it. But he must not suppose that an indictment preferred against Congress, with the indorsation of malignant Copperheads, will shake the faith of the loyal people of the land in the patriotism or wisdom of the policy established by their representatives.

A MONSTER CONCERN.—From the report of the Board of Directors of the Paris Bank of Discount, presented last December to a general yearly meeting of the shareholders, it appears that it is, probably, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the world. Its operations extend over the whole of Europe and to India and China, and its discounts in 1863-64 amounted to the sum of one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four millions francs, ($350,800,000,) and in 1865-66 to the enormous aggregate of *two thousand four hundred and forty-four million francs*, ($488,800,000,) upon a comparatively small capital of forty million francs, or eight million dollars. But it does not seem that the profits of this establishment were in any way commensurate with the tremendous expansion of discounts, for during the six months preceding the first of October, 1866, the net gains foot up only 1,900,000 francs, or for twelve months, at the same ratio they yield nine and one-half per cent. upon the capital invested; but on the entire amount of business done the profit at that rate was only a fraction over one-seventh of one per cent. It may be that the costs of administration, salaries, agencies and the like, have been excessive; it may also be that the actual gains were lessened or even decimated by heavy losses, especially in the affair of the Mexican loan, in which they confessedly took a prominent part. But it is proof of the general overtrading of the world that, with a capital of but 40,000,000 francs, a business expansion up to 2,500,000,000 francs can be caried on and kept up. How eagerly and persistently they have pushed forward their operations in the East can be learned from that portion of the report which says that in India and China their agencies keep steady pace with those of the foremost English banks and bankers. They have now resolved to double their capital. The shares hold well in the market, selling at a premium.

Our City Markets—Proposed Reforms.

No portion of the Mayor's Message deserves more serious and prompt attention than that relating to our markets. The Legislature, we see, is moving in the matter—let us hope, in a practical way. The bill now before the Assembly provides for the appointment of a Commission to take the management of all the real estate belonging to the City, and to make provision for our marketing wants generally.

This is well enough, if we can only get men of character, prudence, and common sense appointed on the Commission. We have had various experiences in the way of City Commissionerships. Some of them, like the Central Park, and the Police, give very general and *solid* satisfaction. If we only had now a thorough, competent, *responsible* Market Commission, the horrible state of things in the meat and vegetable stalls of the City might be shortly remedied—not only without involving the City in an excessive outlay, but in a way which would bring a sure, substantial income to the Municipal Treasury.

Any commission appointed—if it is a commission at all fit to deal with the trust reposed in it—will recognize at least one point; that whatever improved marketing facilities may be required for the accommodation of certain outlying parts of New-York—the great want of *the City proper* is a Central Market. Those who have most carefully studied the marketing habits of the people of New-York will most readily affirm the point we lay down. And to that point—if a set of responsible, sagacious and honest Commissioners can only be named—their attention will be primarily directed.

The bulk of the marketing of New-York families, not done at private shops, still centres in Washington and Fulton Markets—the major portion still in the first-named. The supply there is always abundant. The variety is the best on the Island. Compared with other marketing places the prices at the Washington sheds, miserable as these sheds look, are moderate. Naturally, a knowledge of these facts still brings the *crowd* to the old stand. These facts have to be weighed in determining what rule should guide any Commission named to consider the market question.

If we are to have one great, convenient, Central Market, it ought to be located at some point in the City easy of communication with the great ferries—so that the supplies which come in such large proportion over the North and East Rivers may be easily and speedily brought to the market-place. Our present experience shows, as we have said, that anything like a good market, well supplied, and erected within a radius of say half a mile of the City Hall, would not be held to be inconvenient for the largest part of the families on the Island.

What is wanted, then, after getting a position suitable for dealers, and one not altogether inconvenient for customers, is—*Room.* We want at least a space of eight acres. That space cannot be had either on the North or East Rivers. Going up town to any point as high as Thirty-fourth-street, is going away from three-fourths of the population, without gaining much in the cheapness of the ground required. Why, then, should not property be found to a sufficient amount at and around Five Points, bounded on the east by Chatham-street and Chatham-square, on the south by a line in continuation of Duane-street, from Elm to Chatham; on the west by Elm, and on the north by Franklin-street? Here the property, *at its present assessed value,* could be purchased as reasonably as any that we know of. Here, improvements are urgently needed on sanitary grounds. Here, taking the cross-town and up-town lines, more railroads converge than at any other point in the City. Here the City has already its Tombs property, which certainly could be put to better use than it is now. And here the great *desideratum* of having the market wagons stationed for the benefit of retail customers during certain hours of the morning could be reached.

These are the facts and the points of the argument in a general way. Will any one show us where a better market-place can be found? The question will bear discussion?

THE NECESSITY FOR PROPER PLACES OF EVENING RESORT.—The increasing stringency of the law in respect to the sale of liquor, and the closing of stores which have hitherto been the Sunday-evening refuge of large numbers of young men, who have only gone to them from sheer want of something better to do, suggest that now is a favorable opportunity for advocating the increase of a class of institutions now remarkably few in number, but which are of great value where they exist. There is no city more destitute of *adequate* means for providing healthy mental occupation for vacant hours than is New-York, if we consider its wealth and intelligence. There are a very few of these institutions at present, not enough, in fact, to accommodate one hundredth part of those who would resort to them, and yet there are reasons why they would be extremely popular if carefully managed. The prevalence of the boarding-house system is one cause why young men are oftener found at street corners or circulating among bar-rooms than at home, and the crowding of many families under one roof makes numbers more look upon the street as a refuge from many disagreeable influences. Were there all over the City accessible houses where for a small subscription the members could be received in comfortable rooms, provided with periodicals and papers, and where a fair library were open for their use, they would soon flock into them with eagerness. The foundation of such institutions might be made to include many excellent things—lectures, a gymnasium, class rooms with teachers attached, the supply of tea and coffee, and other materials for instruction and comfort—could without much difficulty be obtained. There need be no costly outlay at first. A couple of rooms would suffice for a beginning, and the rest would follow. There are doubtless many wealthy persons who would assist, at all events with books, and any society of even fifty young men could procure for themselves the nucleus of an institution of which they would find reason to be proud, and to which they would owe many mental and moral advantages.

A Lesson from Statistics.

Our readers will bear witness that we have never refrained from predicting unpleasant things in regard to the consequences of our municipal disorders and bad government on the prosperity of the City. It was clear to us that that management of the City affairs which so excites the admiration of Mayor HOFFMAN must, if continued long enough, begin to effect the marvelous advantages of New-York as a residence and a centre of commerce and business, and eventually tend to remove population from the City limits.

We have said again and again—we fear to the weariness of our readers—that our citizens would not bear forever this atrocious misgovernment, these incessant jobs, this heavy taxation, the horrible condition of our streets and the discomforts of the City. It was plain to any one who looked below the surface that all these shameless jobs of the Common Council were not mere amusements of these representatives, which injured nothing except our moral sense, but that they included definite sums taken out of the pockets of every rent payer or consumer in the City. For every dollar squandered by Aldermen and Councilmen, each mechanic and day laborer, every manufacturer and merchant, every man, and woman, and child, must pay—either in rents or in increased prices depending on rents. The consequences of this jobbery have been that the expenses of living have arisen in this City more than in any other large city of the Union, as is best shown by the rate of rents; for provisions and imported products are undoubtedly afforded to the wholesale dealers cheaper here than in Philadelphia or Boston, for instance.

The increased cost of the consumers is in the necessary expenses of the retailers, and these expenses come in great part from the taxation. Moreover, the gradual influence of the annoyances of New-York, our execrable streets, the filth and odors prevailing, the sanitary evils dreaded, the bad accommodations on the railroads, and the other *disagrémens*, was inevitably to force the middle classes from the City. The very rich could somewhat guard themselves against these evils and annoyances, especially by removing to the country in the Summer season; the very poor and the laborers must remain near the market of labor; but persons with incomes from $1,000 to $5,000 per annum soon found it very injurious to their families, and too expensive to remain in the City, and these, by the thousands, scattered themselves in all the region around New-York—in New-Jersey, in Westchester County, on Long Island and Staten Island, and on the borders of the Sound. Here, though they must add to their rents the expenses of a daily journey of twenty or forty miles, and though provisions are more expensive in the suburbs than in the City, the saving from taxation and increased rent, and the sanitary advantages to their families, kept them constant residents, and added to their numbers.

Following them, have emigrated numbers of manufacturers who really belong to New-York, but who find it cheaper to carry on their factories away from City taxation, so that the banks of the Hudson and the railroads of New-Jersey find themselves more and more lined with huge factories, surrounded with laborers' shanties or cottages. The result is what we have uniformly predicted—that New-York is decreasing in population, while the suburbs are increasing, and that marvelous growth in population, which was so long our pride, seems temporarily checked. Thus in 1855, the population of New-York was 629,810, and in 1860, 814,254, or an increase of more than five and a half per cent. per annum. In 1865-66, the population is only 726,386, being a decrease of some 87,000 since 1860, instead of the old increase of some twenty-nine per cent. Brooklyn, in place of its supposed 500,000, has only 296,378. But the whole Metropolitan Police District, containing the Counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond, and six towns in Queens County, embraces a population of 1,224,879, of which Westchester has 101,197; Kings, 311,090; Richmond, 28,209, and the six towns in Queens, 57,997. Some of the suburban villages have become considerable cities, thus: Morrisania has 11,691 inhabitants; Yonkers, 12,756; Flushing, 10,813; Hempstead, 11,764; Newtown, 13,891; Oyster Bay, 9,417; Cortland, 9,393, and so on with others.

The *foreign-born* in New-York number nearly half, (313,201,) and with their children must constitute some two-thirds of our population. In Brooklyn they amount to 107,851, or a less proportion. In Westchester they are only about one-quarter, (26,394;) in Richmond about one-third, (9,142.) In the matter of sexes, New-York has some 38,000 more women than men, and Brooklyn some 13,000.

The poorer Wards of this City contain enormous numbers; thus, the Seventeenth has 79,563; the Eleventh, 58,953; the Twentieth, 61,884; the Eighteenth, 47,613; the Twenty-second, 47,361, while the wealthy Fourteenth and Fifteenth have respectively only 23,382 and 25,572 inhabitants.

If this exodus be not checked by an honest and faithful management of the City affairs, New-York will be delivered up to the very rich and very poor, and its prosperity receive a fatal blow.

THE RESULTS OF ARRESTS.—One portion of the recent Police report deserves careful attention for its suggestiveness—that which contains the statistics of arrests and convictions for the graver class of crime, such as burglaries, arson, highway robberies, receiving stolen goods, &c. There were in 1866 no less than 999 of these arrests, and of these only 324, or less than one-third, were acquitted, while of acquittals after trial, or *discharged without trial*, there were 492, or half of the whole number of arrests. Still more extraordinary is the fact that there were eighty-three persons of the results of whose arrest the Police are unable to give any account, or, as they term it, are "unknown." We submit that if the Police do not know what became of these "unknown" cases somebody does. And what an amazing comment upon the method of administering justice in New-York these figures make! It is said that the Police are powerless, and we dare say they are, to prevent so wholesale an abuse. But cannot they do a little more to expose the persons who are *not* powerless? If the criminal has to pay for his license to rob, and maim, and burn houses, surely the revenue should appear in some shape, and the taxation of the City be lightened by a small appropriation therefrom.

Perhaps, however, there are facts which are withheld from the report from "motives of delicacy." The delicacy is as misplaced as it is injurious. Suppose the experiment were tried of speaking boldly and looking to a grateful public for justification and approval?

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION IN THE CASE OF MILLIGAN.

The Ultimate Sovereignty of the People—The Law of War Extends to all the Consequences of War—Particulars of the Indiana Conspiracy—Congress Must Provide Against the Decision.

THE BEECHES, Friday, Jan. 4, 1867.

I agree with Mr. STEVENS that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of MILLIGAN "unsheathes the assassin's dagger, and puts it to the throat of every loyal man;" and yet that decision may be technically correct. It is of little matter whether it is or not. The effects will be the same, and the principle involved is one which the people must correct, as they did the Dred Scott decision, the case of the rebellion, and the case of "My Policy." It is time every man in the Government understood that in regard to the principles of Government, of whatever kind or degree, the people are sovereign. The question whether Congress can constitute military tribunals, and try traitors and conspirators by martial law, is a question for the people, not for the Courts. I am greatly surprised at the idea I see thrown out constantly by writers for the newspapers, that the Supreme Court will decide that the rebel States were in the Union, and that settles the question. It settles nothing; and the Supreme Court has no more right to decide it then I have. This will be apparent, both from the practice of the Government and the words of the Constitution. In the two most memorable cases in which that question could arise, it was agreed that there was an ultimate sovereignty governing political questions which is entirely extra-constitutional. These were the purchase of Louisiana and the annexation of Texas. These cases related to the acquisition of territory; but the power of ultimate sovereignty claimed and asserted is general, and exists in cases where something is required for the safety and interest of the people not provided for in the Constitution. In case of war this power is imperative, and arises from the necessity of the case. Hence I say that the war power continues, in substance, till all the logical and necessary consequences of the war are completed. This is no more than a strict analogy to an admitted principle of the common law and of courts of chancery; that wherever you have a right to do a substantive act, you have a right to do whatever is necessary to complete that act—that is, the acts which necessarily follow the main act. If you have made a legal agreement, the law will force you to complete that agreement by other acts, if necessary. Then the Government has power to do all the acts which are necessary to its original powers. The Government of the United States has complete, almost omnipotent war power. Hence it has, by necessity, by reason, and by all the analogies of law, full power to carry its war power into any State or Territory where there are persons or acts which aid the enemy. If this did not exist under the express powers of the Constitution, it exists, and the people will ever maintain it under the extra-constitutional power of ultimate sovereignty. The power, therefore, to arrest and try MILLIGAN by a military court is an unquestionable power of the Government. If it were not, all the rebels had to do was to leave the theatre of war and come to New-York or Cincinnati, and they would no longer be in danger of the martial law! This is the *reductio ad absurdum* to which Judge DAVIS' opinion is reduced. The difficulty in the case of MILLIGAN was the act of 1863, which seems to have provided that such prisoners should be turned over to the civil tribunals. Hence I say the decision may be technically correct, but against the general idea of that decision, I, in common with thousands of my fellow-citizens, here enter my protest. I denounced the Dred Scott decision when it was made, and while I admit that in the individual case of MILLIGAN this decision may be right, I denounce now the general ideas and principles on which it is made. I say that the people of the United States have a right, by their representatives in Congress assembled, to declare war, make war, create courts-martial and try men by martial law anywhere upon earth, without regard to State lines, and that this power continues to the remotest act, which is a consequence of the war. What follows if this is not the case? The consequences are momentous if you allow Judge DAVIS to carry his views into practical effect. What is to become of the officers engaged in all the courts-martial, trying and condemning offenders, not actually soldiers in the field? What is to become of all the agents and police employed by the Government in ferreting out traitors and seizing property? What is to become of all the spies and scouts employed by the army during the war, if the laws of war do not prevail to the final and logical consequences of the war? Recently a requisition was made on the Governor of Indiana for a scout who had been employed during the war, at one time in the Army of the Potomac, and now indicted in Kentucky for matters occurring in the war. Suppose he had been delivered over to a Kentucky Court, need you inquire what would have happened? He might as well have been given to a tiger. The man had no resource but to fly. And are the defenders of their country to be put in this position? Is this the gratitude they have earned for delivering that country from destruction? Judge DAVIS admits (after denying everything in wholesale) the full length of the war power of Congress and the President, but seeks to avoid them by saying that Indiana was not in the war and that only the laws of peace prevail there. This is saying something which the Constitution has given him no power to say. Whether Congress will say Indiana is in peace or war is for Congress and the President to decide, not the Supreme Court. That Court is empowered to do nothing but decide "cases," and a "case" is a litigation between two parties. With the general principles of policy and what the Government ought to do, or not, that Court has nothing to do. The "case" of MILLIGAN ought to be well understood in order to see what would be the effect of leaving such men as MILLIGAN, BOWLES & Co. to no other restraint than the civil law imposes. The States of Ohio, Indiana, and perhaps some other one, constituted a Military Department, under the command of Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN. In the Summer of 1864, I think, the conspiracy of the Knights of the Golden Circle became known. HEINTZELMAN had discovered that on the 16th of August the conspiracy was to break out by the seizure of arms and arsenals at Indianopolis and some other point; the release of rebel prisoners to the number of several thousand, arming them and creating—which in that event would be inevitable—a general insurrection. This was prevented only by the promptness of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, who quietly got some four regiments of troops to Indianopolis, and when the time came the conspirators and their advisers (and they had advisers high in the ranks of politics) found the attempt at insurrection too dangerous to undertake. Now, the acts of the conspirators, though not overt acts of treason, were acts of war, just as much as when the enemy make trenches or erect batteries. Will any man of common sense wait for the batteries to fire, or the insurrection to break out? The leaders in the business were seized by the Government, and held by martial law. This was right, and the common sense of the American people will uphold it against any court in the world. Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. JOHNSON have approved these proceedings, and had the war continued they would not have been released. But his particular case is unimportant, in comparison with the danger to many loyal people, if Congress does not at once throw around them the shield of the national defence. The decision of the Court on general principles will be treated by the people as was that of DRED SCOTT—consigned to the receptacle of condemned ideas. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Personal and Other Matters.

W. H. HERNDON, formerly law partner of President LINCOLN, has presented a volume of POE's works, that was originally given him by Mr. LINCOLN, to Mr. FIELDS, of Boston. Mr. FIELDS has placed it on a shelf where stand works formerly owned by WADSWORTH, SHELBY, BYRON, DR. JOHNSON, THACKERAY, SCOTT and other eminent names.

HIRAM POWERS and GEORGE M. SANDERS recently met in the studio of the former, and when looking at the marble statue of CALHOUN, exchanged some very bitter language, occasioned by SANDERS' assertion that he was "one of that man's disciples."

The subscriptions made for the erection of a Poe monument come in slowly. As yet the Committee at Baltimore report only $585 35, of which the Teachers' Association gave $481 35, Mrs. WILLARD's Troy School $50, and Prof. DAVIS $50.

The New-York Agricultural Society will hold its annual meeting at Albany on the 8th of February, at which time Mr. WILLARD, of the Utica *Herald*, will deliver an address on the "Agriculture of Europe."

Subscriptions are being made for the relief of HENRY GILES, the well-known essayist and lecturer, who is a hopeless invalid, and in very reduced circumstances.

Miss FRANCIS M. CALKINS, of New-London, Conn., was elected corresponding member of the Long Island Historical Society of Brooklyn at a regular meeting held last week.

Gov. JOHN A. ANDREW has been reelected President of the New-England Geneologico-Historical Society for the year 1867.

Gen. MOSBY is at the Astor House. He is a heavy-moulded, broad-shouldered, black-bearded, dark-faced man, quite six feet in height.

HENRY S. RANDALL, Esq., of this City, has been made Honorary Vice-President of the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

Messrs. WM. B., W. W. and JOHN JACOB ASTOR are in Washington.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—The first performance in Brooklyn by the new German Opera Troupe will be given at the Academy of Music this evening. The company, which appears in "Don Giovanni," includes Mme. FREDERICI, Miss DZIUBA, Miss NATALIE SELIG, and Messrs. GROSCHAL, ORABDON and WM. FORMES.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Grant's First Reception—The New Post-Office for New-York City.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The fashionable season was fitly inaugurated to-night by a brilliant reception given by Gen. and Mrs. GRANT, the first of a series of three on alternate Wednesday evenings, for which they have issued cards. The attendance was very large, completely filling the spacious rooms of the General's mansion for hours, the guests being estimated at nearly one thousand in number. It was a representative and highly distinguished assemblage. The Cabinet was represented by Secretary STANTON and Attorney-General STANBERY, the Senate by Senators FOSTER, MORGAN, SHERMAN, DOOLITTLE, EDMUNDS and others, the House by Speaker COLFAX, and nearly half its members, the Supreme Court by several of its Judges, the Army and Navy by nearly every officer on duty or present in Washington, while distinguished citizens and strangers thronged the parlors in one constant ebb and flow until it was almost impossible to move. The display of fine toilets by the ladies was very brilliant, some of them being superb in their richness of material and very extravagant in style. A good many judges aver that it exceeded in this respect any display of the kind made last Winter, but of this subject your lady correspondent, a competent critic, who was there, will hereafter speak.

NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

The joint resolution for the purchase of the lower end of the Park for the new Post-office site in New-York, which was reported by Mr. ALLEY, from the Post-office Committee, this morning, passed the House just as reported, notwithstanding some efforts to change the character of the Commission. Five hundred thousand dollars is the amount appropriated for the site.

ILLINOIS.

The Senatorial Question—Meeting of the Woolgrowers' Association—A Libel Suit.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Republican legislative caucus met at Springfield last evening and postponed action on the Senatorial question until next Monday evening, by a vote of 47 yeas to 27 nays. This vote must not be regarded as indicative of the relative strength of any particular candidate, but PALMER's friends, believing he will gain by the delay, are much encouraged.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Woolgrowers' Association of Illinois met at Springfield yesterday and adopted a resolution that it is of vital importance to the woolgrowers of Illinois, and to dependent or related industrial interests, that the House Tariff Bill on wools and woolens now pending in the Senate of the United States, or one equally protecting, become a law.

A committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature to instruct our Senators to support the above bill.

A letter was read from Senator YATES approving the pending bill. Gen. PALMER made a speech, in which he said the man who talks free trade in the present condition of the country deserves pity. The Convention finally resolved that the true policy of the Government is protection of the producing and manufacturing interests of its own people. Believing that free trade, or a tariff which extends no protection in wools, would be ruinous to the best interests of the country, we pledge ourselves without distinction of party hereafter not to support any person for State or national office who is opposed to the protection of American industry.

At La Crosse, yesterday, Gen. BUTLER commenced a suit against BRICK POMEROY, Editor of the *Democrat*, for libel, laying the damages at $100,000.

Presentation of a Medal to Mrs. Lincoln—The Chicago Academy of Science—The Legislature vs. the Railroad Monopolies.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Last Monday morning a gentleman arrived from France, who quietly proceeded to the residence of Mrs. LINCOLN, and, without pomp or speech, presented her with a medal in behalf of 30,000 French people, in token of their respect for ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Chicago Academy of Science held their annual meeting last evening, when the President, GEORGE C. WALKER, reported that their funds amounted to $72,000, one-half of which would be devoted to the construction of a fire-proof building on Wabash avenue this year.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The war against the railroad monopolies, which promises to be an important feature in the Legislature this Winter, was opened this morning by Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, who moved a resolution, which the House adopted, instructing the Committee on Railroads to inquire into the power of the Legislature to control the railroad corporations in this State, by direct legislation on the subject of charges for passengers and freight.

Sudden Death in a Theatre.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN dropped dead in the Holliday-street Theatre to-night while Mr. JEFFERSON was playing. The house was as usual, crowded, and the tragic occurrence created considerable sensation. The cause of death was congestion of the brain.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Jan. 9 by Ocean Telegraph.

Rumors of Impending Changes in the British Cabinet.

The London Times Still Anxious About the Alabama Claims.

Opposition in France to the New Army Bill.

ENGLAND.

Rumored Changes in the Cabinet.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Rumors are again in circulation of impending changes in the British Cabinet.

Great Britain and America—The Alabama Claims Again.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The London *Times*, in an editorial to-day, says it rests with the United States Government to accept the principles of arbitration.

It thinks that if the law officers of the two countries could meet together they would be able to frame a satisfactory case for arbitration in a few hours.

FRANCE

Opposition to the Bill for Military Reorganization.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

It is said that the Council of State has determined to oppose the proposed bill for the reorganization of the French army.

BAVARIA.

Military Affairs.

MUNICH, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Bavarian Chambers have opened a credit for the reorganization of the army.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 9—Afternoon.

Consols are quoted at 91 for money.

The following are the prices of American Securities:

United States Five-Twenties.....72¼
Illinois Central Shares.....81¼
Erie Railway Shares.....45¾

EVENING REPORTS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 9—Evening.

Consols closed this evening at 91 for money.

The closing quotations of American Securities to-night were:

United States Five-twenties.....72½
Illinois Central Shares.....81
Erie Railway Shares.....45¾

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 9—Afternoon.

The Cotton Market to-day is easier. The sales of the day amount to 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 9—Evening.

The Cotton market has been dull to-day, and the sales, according to the latest reckonings, will not amount to over 8,000 bales.

MARINE NEWS.

Loss of the Harvest Queen.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The *Harvest Queen*, from Canada, bound for Baltimore, was lost at sea. Only one man was saved.

Arrival of the Europa.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The French steamer *St. Laurent*, from New-York, has arrived out.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Reassembling of Congress—The Leadership of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Congress reassembled yesterday after its short recess, but many members have taken advantage of the adjournment on Friday to return to their homes until the Christmas holidays are over. They now see clearly that they have plenty of work before them and plenty of time in which to do it. Immediately the present Congress comes to an end, on the 4th of March, the roll of the new Congress will be called, and thus a continuous session will be held. Nothing is to be left to the discretion of the President. It has been contended that there was no necessity for the bill passed yesterday in the House of Representatives with regard to the meeting of the Fortieth Congress, since the Constitution leaves it by inference to the Legislature to decide upon the periods of its sessons. But the leaders of the Republican Party wish to make their proceedings as regular as possible, and in discarding old laws, shelter themselves under the authority of new enactments. The most remarkable form which members have carried out touching their own proceedings is the suppression of long speeches and essays. The bill just referred to was passed after scarcely half an hour's discussion. The habitual prosers of the House are in despair. They cannot find an audience, and they receive private hints from the leaders that they had better reserve their elaborate treaties on the origin and foundation of Government for private delivery to their constituents. More than ever the caucus is this session superseding discussion in the House and Senate. Two long and stormy meetings of the Republican Party were held last week, and as an example of the stringency of party government in the United States, I may mention that an attempt was made to expel all members who had taken any part in the Philadelphia Convention of last Summer. The stroke was aimed specially at one particular Republican, but it was meant to fall upon all who dared to act in the least degree contrary to the wishes and opinions of the leaders. It is assumed that, by recording an independent vote, or not following to the sound of Mr. STEVENS' lash, a Member of Congress forfeits all right to be included within the regular party lists. He becomes the pariah of the House or the Senate—he has no associates and no influence, and, while within the walls of the Legislature he finds every hand raised against him, outside he has to fight against the misrepresentations and taunts of all the public journals of his party. The disadvantage of being an "independent member" are so great that a man had almost better be out of the House at once. As in an election, a candidate who has not obtained the "regular nomination" has lost the day before it is begun, so the politician who breaks away from his party forfeits whatever position he may have held, and generally finds before long that the wisest course he can take is to resign. Party government at Washington is a despotism which can neither be attacked nor resisted. It was only by a majority of two, in a full caucus, that a motion was lost which would have banished from the Republican ranks all who attended or in any way took part in the Philadelphia Convention. As it is, the offenders, like the President, are to be tolerated because they have been rendered powerless and incapable of doing any harm.

Yet there is no point on which the Republicans are so sensitive as this of leadership and independence. Over and over again I have been told by members, when one spoke of their leaders, "We have no leaders; we act as we please, and follow no men's advice." Of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS they profess to be ashamed; but they cannot deny that any single proposition he brought forward would find more supporters than a dozen other men in the House could obtain for it. His age and long standing in Congress may partly explain this; but the actual fact is that he has all the authority of a leader, without being invested with the title. His most extravagant measures he cannot force upon his party, but they will go more than half way to meet him. I have known members who disapproved a particular measure to vote for it, because, as they frankly said, "they must go with their party." Mr. SUMNER has never acquired this personal influence in the Senate. His manner and style are against him. His speeches are full of pedantry, and labored imitations of favorite writers or orators; he has no humor, and his habit of reading his speeches prevents them producing any effect upon his audience. Mr. STEVENS, on the other hand, seldom says much, and every word goes straight to his subject and tells upon his hearers. Grim and sardonic as he is in look and manner, he is still the greatest humorist in the House, and keeps his friends in a roar round about him constantly amused by his odd comments upon the little scenes and incidents of the day. The House is always ready to laugh at his jokes or follow his directions except when he seeks to force his individual crotchets upon it. It may be that the cause of truth and justice is gaining now [illegible] though it can scarcely be deemed worthy of the best days of the American Congress.

There are two or three other men in the House who are ambitious to divide the honors of leadership with Mr. STEVENS. One of these is Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, who possesses all the disagreeable and forbidding qualities of Mr. STEVENS without any of his good humor or tact. At whatever time of the day the visitor may enter the House he is tolerably sure to find Mr. SCHENCK declaiming to the Speaker, who will probably be showing his discernment by reading a book or a newspaper which lies before him on his desk. It was Mr. SCHENCK who brought forward his motion in caucus to ostracise the delinquents of the Republican Party for having an opinion of their own. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, a man who is for doing away with Great Britain at the earliest opportunity, is another aspirant for the honors of Mr. STEVENS' position. His ruling idea is that the Democratic Party *en masse* should be sent to the Government prisons, and that the President ought to "compel" the cession of Ireland to the Fenians. Not less radical, but more moderate in his views of foreign affairs, is Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio. Gen. BANKS comes last, greatly to his own astonishment and dissatisfaction. When BUTLER makes his appearance BANKS' inferior star must fade altogether, and the hero of New-Orleans will, probably, share the leadership of the House with JOHN MORRISSEY, the hero of the Five Points. Before these gentlemen come into the councils of the nation the quiet and respectable section of the Republicans is anxious to come to some settlement of the difficulties of the hour. They may exact much, but their exactions will be lenity itself compared with the measures which BUTLER is said to have ready drawn up in his pocket.

Notwithstanding the intense interest which surrounds the public questions before the country, it is almost impossible to feel any interest in listening to the proceedings in Congress. On five days out of six it is sheer waste of time to sit in either Chamber. If a very important bill is brought forward in the House, the "previous question" is sure to be demanded, which shuts off all discussion, and the visitor will hear nothing more instructive than the names of the members called over by the clerk. After the chaplain's prayer (which is always novel and striking) the business of the day is conducted in a tedious manner. The constant demands of the "ayes and nays," which necessitates the calling over the entire roll time after time, the quantities of resolutions which are presented and read, only to be afterward withdrawn, the desultory and purposeless discussions which are got up upon trivial subjects, and the buzz of conversation which scarcely ever ceases in the House, all help to make it appear (what it is not in reality) a disorderly and ill-conducted assembly. But there are order and method beneath all this confusion. Mr. COLFAX, the Speaker, is a very efficient functionary, and the machine is doing good work when it seems to be most out of gear. Considering that almost every man in the House is secretly convinced that he is the only natural and perfect orator in the United States, and takes every opportunity to give examples of his style, it is wonderful that any business whatever is done. Last session Saturdays were set apart as a kind of safety valve; the members who "claimed" to be orators had the day to themselves, and the members who only claimed to be men of sense invariably stayed away. But one day in the week soon proved to be insufficient, and then an evening session was held, and the essays on reconstruction were produced by the score. Of all these great efforts who, even in this country, remembers one now? What did they do toward suggesting the wise and expedient course to be followed by the nation in its present embarrassments? They cost the country a large sum of money for printing, and then the speakers voted themselves additional remuneration out of the public funds for the trouble they had taken, and that is the only visible result of their non-disinterested labors. As for keeping the professors of "buncombe" down altogether, the attempt must fail. We have been spared from them for one week, but after the holidays they will burst forth with refreshed energies and powers, and the Speaker will have time, while members are droning over their manuscript, to add a few new touches to his interesting lecture "Across the Continent," which he travels hundreds of miles to deliver on off-nights by way of relaxation from his regular duties.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Important Local Bills—Senate Committees—Fenianism—United States Senator.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1867.

In the State Senate this morning there was a session of short duration, during which two bills of great importance were introduced, viz.: Senator LOW's bill creating a Board of Public Works, and Senator GIBSON's bill, heretofore referred to, establishing a Board of Commissioners of Wharves and Piers. As full abstracts of these bills are sent with this letter, it is unnecessary to comment on them any further than to say they are likely to be persistently advocated and passed, though perhaps not without some modification in the details. Another important local bill is that introduced in the Assembly by Mr. TRAVIS, granting important franchises to the Metropolitan Transit Company, which proposes to construct a railroad in the City of New-York, combining the advantages of the underground, the surface and the elevated railroads. This bill is understood to have a powerful interest behind it, and will be vigorously pressed.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Business in the Senate is very much at a standstill, in consequence of the delay in organizing the Senate Committees. Heretofore it has been the practice for the Committees appointed at the first session to act at the second as a matter of course and without reappointment, and when the present Senate came together it was supposed that the usual course would be followed, in fact few ever gave any thought of the matter at all. But on the first or second day of the session Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD, the President, surprised many of the Senators, and all of the public that were present, by courteously reminding a Senator, who proposed that a certain committee should make an immediate report, that as yet the Senate had no committees. It was at once understood that the usual precedents were to be ignored, and since that there has been much speculation as to the courses of this novel procedure, and the shape that the affair would eventually take. A resolution was, a day or two since, introduced by Senator GIBSON, to add two Senators to each of the following Committees, viz., that on Cities, on Railroads, and on Commerce and Navigation, leaving the Committees in other respects as at present. This resolution has not yet been acted upon. It is supposed that some of the controlling spirits of the Senate are much disaffected with the constitution of the three Committees named; that the disaffection in the case of the Committees on Cities and Commerce arises from political causes, and in the case of the Railroad Committee from causes of quite another character, and that the course of the Lieutenant-Governor was taken in deference to the advice of some of the oldest and ables members of that body.

FENIANISM.

Fenianism still seems to retain some life in the Legislature, though it would appear to be moribund everywhere else. Mr. MURPHY's resolutions, introduced in the Assembly at the beginning of the session, urging on Congress a repeal of the neutrality laws, went to the Committee on Federal Relations. An attempt was made to bring them from that Committee into the Assembly. This was defeated after a brief but spirited struggle, and the Committee will be allowed to incubate them at their leisure.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Contrary to expectation, the caucus of the Republicans has not yet been summoned together for to-morrow evening, although it may yet be, as but a few hours' notice is necessary. It is the subject of anxious debate among those who pull the wires which set caucuses and Legislatures in motion, whether the interests of their respective candidates will be promoted by expediting or delaying the choice. The friends of CONKLING and of HARRIS are both confident, while the partisans of DAVIS seem to feel a quiet assurance that he will repeat the *rôle* of HARRIS in 1861. Several of the confidential friends of Mr. GREELEY made their appearance here yesterday and to-day. They keep very close mouthed, and it is difficult to get at their plans, but it is suggested that they entertain hopes of bringing Mr. GREELEY forward as a candidate at the eleventh hour, and rallying the broken forces of the others on him. It is more probable, however, that they are here for the purpose of deciding in whose favor they will cast such strength as they can control.

Abstracts of Bills.

OUTRAGES BY CANADIANS ON AMERICANS.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Mr. LOW moved that the Judiciary Committee be empowered to inquire into alleged outrages committed by Canadians on American citizens at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side.

Mr. ANDREWS inquired whether the resolution had any reference to our Fenian fellow-citizens?

Mr. LOW answered in the negative, and said the outrages complained of were perpetrated by parties who induced citizens from this side to visit the Falls on the Canada shore, pretending it would not cost them anything, and having thus deluded them, exact exorbitant charges; and on refusing to pay what is demanded of them they are beaten and otherwise grossly abused. He was informed that many such outrages had been committed, and that within the last three or four months at least two of our cititizens came near losing their lives by mal-treatment at the hands of these extortioners. He did not know that we had power to apply the proper remedy, but he thought it would be well enough for the Judiciary Committee to take some cognizance of the matter, as the parties who have suffered are ready to appear before them and give their evidence. Redress has been sought of the authorities on the other side, but aside from the imposition of small and inadequate fines, nothing has been done there, or is likely to be done.

The resolution was adopted without dissent.

SAMARITAN HOME FOR THE AGED.

Senator LOW introduced a bill to incorporate the Home institution, naming as corporators Catharine McVicker, Celina B. Hoolbrook, Emily B. Murray, Jessie F. Keyser, Anna P. Day, Kate Bond, and others.

The object is to provide a permanent home for indigent aged persons, of the Protestant faith, in New-York City.

ASTORIA AND HUNTER'S POINT RAILROAD.

The bill to incorporate the above Company was presented by Senator LA RUE on Wednesday. Its names as corporators Wm. Badde, Arch. Russell, A. W. Winans, Joseph M. Whitney, Cornelius R. Trafford, H. S. Anable, John S. Harris, Wm. Steele and Joseph L. T. Smith.

ENLARGED LOCKS ON THE ERIE AND OSWEGO CANALS.

Senator BENNETT introduced a bill providing for the construction of one tier of locks on this canal, 220 feet long between gates and 26 feet width of chamber, upon the entire length of said canals. Such portions of the canal as are not 82½ feet wide at bottom, the Board is authorized to complete to that width, and do any necessary work to maintain 7 feet of water upon all portions of said canal.

ODD FELLOWS AND THEIR PROPERTY.

Senator GIBSON introduced a bill to enable Lodges and Encampments of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows to take and hold and convey real and personal estate.

METROPOLITAN HARBOR DISTRICT.

Senator GIBSON introduced a bill providing that the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the territory within the same, shall constitute a district to be known as above.

The Governor shall nominate, and by the consent of the Senate appoint five suitable persons, residents of said district, and of whom one shall reside in Brooklyn, who shall be Commissioners of Wharves and Piers for said district. The persons shall hold office respectively: One for two years, one for four years, one for six years, one for eight years, one for ten years, to be determined by ballot. The salary for each to be $3,500, with an additional $500 to the member acting as Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Senator LOW introduced a bill providing that there shall be a Board of Public Works formed for the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York.

The Governor shall nominate, and by the consent of the Senate, appoint five Commissioners. One Commissioner to hold office until 1872, one until 1871, one until 1870, one until 1869, and the fifth until 1868. One of the Commissioners shall be a practical engineer.

The Board are authorized to employ from time to time superintendents, clerks for the different branches, engineers, surveyors, assistants, workmen, &c.

The said Board to have sole charge and control of the opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging and curbing of streets, public buildings, &c.

Also, the furnishing of all Court-houses, Court-rooms, City Halls, public markets, &c., &c., and of the Croton Aqueduct and supply of water to the City, the underground drainage of the City, sewers, the collection of revenue arising from the sale of Croton water, employing laborers therefor; also caring for the public printing and binding for such offices.

The said Board shall have exclusive right in the granting of permits and licenses for the use of any avenues, streets, or sidewalks of said district.

All railroads in the district shall be subject to such regulations as the Board may from time to time impose.

All permits for the opening, grading, or filling of any streets or lots shall be asked for of this Board.

The Board of Assessors authorized by the laws of 1859; also the Board of Revision established by the laws of 1861, are hereby abolished and repealed. All moneys for public improvements are to be paid this Board.

No member of the Board shall either directly or indirectly be interested in any contract.

THE MANHATTAN WAREHOUSING AND LOAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. OAKEY introduced a bill naming as corporators of the Company Robt. H. Hawthorne, Jeremiah T. Spencer, James B. Cunningham, Charles Alden, Jos. Foulke and Edward Haight.

They may contract and build one or more fire-proof warehouses in the City of New-York.

A NEW CITY RAILROAD.

Mr. TRAVIS introduced a bill to empower the Metropolitan Transit Company to construct a railroad in the City of New-York, beneath the grade of certain streets, upon which steam may be used as a motive power; also a track, to be operated by horse power, commencing at the South Ferry, along each side of the Bowery, a point between Greenwich-street and Broadway, thence to Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and thence east and west to the Hudson and Halem Railroads.

Said Company to also have an elevated track at a distance not less than 15 feet above the grade of the streets.

Also a double track on the surface and an elevated one from Fifty-ninth-street to High Bridge.

The fare to be six cents, and no person to pay unless furnished with a comfortable seat.

ATTENDANTS AT COURT.

Mr. GRIDLEY introduced a bill providing that attendants at the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in New-York shall be a Sergeant and Patrolmen of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

TRUSTEES OF THE PRESBYTERY.

The bill introduced by Mr. HINSDALE provides that JOHN M. KREBS, NATHAN L. RICE, JAMES O. MURRAY, WM. M. SAXTON, A. H. KELLOGG and WM. WALKER shall be Trustees for Rev. Jno. M. KREBS, and shall be a body corporate under the above name. The Presbytery may hold personal and real estate to an amount the income on which shall not exceed $10,000.

NEW-YORK MUTUAL BENEFIT PIANO-FORTE SOCIETY.

Mr. BERTMAN introduced a bill naming as corporators John Stalinior, Charles Karples, Henry Wagner, Anthony Dason, Gustavus Lanter, Charles Klix, Henry Bock and Henry Behning.

The object is to promote the science and art of music, and to furnish its members with musical instruments at moderate prices.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. LENT—For an underground railway in New-York.

By Mr. LA RAU—For prevention of frauds in the opening and laying out of streets and avenues in New-York. It comes from the West-Side Association, and places all work in the opening and laying out of streets in the hands of the Central Park Commissioners, including the appointment of clerks and surveyors. It fixes the pay of the Commissioners in any proceeding at $4 per day, and limits their term to four months; their room rent at $1 per day, and their printing, posting and other incidental expenses at $100.

By Mr. THOMAS MURPHY—To place all the public parks in New-York under the control of the Central Park Commissioners.

By Mr. BENNETT—For a railroad in Christopher and other streets in New-York. This is the same bill as the bill of last year.

By Mr. PIERSON—To amend the charter of the Fidelity Insurance Company, of Brooklyn. Also, to incorporate the Merchants' Union Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BENNETT—To amend the Buffalo Police Act. It increases the pay of patrolmen from $700 to $900; provides that Police Justice fines shall be paid into the Police Fund, and enacts an Excise Law similar to the Metropolitan Excise Law. It also gives the Police Commissioners extraordinary powers over gamblers and prostitutes.

By Mr. GIBSON—To create a Metropolitan Harbor District, and a Board of Wharves and Piers. Also, to enable lodges of Odd Fellows to hold and convey real estate.

By Mr. BENNETT—To provide for the enlargement of one tier of locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals.

By Mr. LA RAU—To incorporate the Astoria and Hunter's Point Railroad Company.

By Mr. LOW—To establish a Metropolitan Board of Public Works.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate held an Executive Session, but nothing of importance transpired.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Senate sent in a concurrent resolution ratifying the Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State announcing the vote on the question for a Convention to revise the State Constitution. The figures given are the same as heretofore published in the official canvass.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To provide for rebuilding the six remaining locks on the Champlain Canal.

By Mr. PARKER—To amend the charter of the City of Auburn.

By Mr. BULKLEY—To improve Wallabout Bay lands in Brooklyn.

Also, to recognize the Board of Commissioners of Brooklyn Prospect Park.

By Mr. KEADY—For a railroad in Avenue C, in New-York.

Also, for a public market in the Sixteenth Ward in New-York.

By Mr. DONOHOE—Relative to the tenure of office in New-York.

By Mr. CREAMER—For an underground railway in New-York.

By Mr. BLAKESLEE—To authorize the City of Utica to borrow money, and levy and collect a tax to pay the same.

By the Speaker—To create a Board of Public Works in New-York.

By Mr. WAGSTAFF—To reduce the fare of passengers on railroads when not provided with seats.

By Mr. VANDENBURG—To repeal so much of the laws as relates to the letting of the repairs of the canal by contract.

By Mr. FRIAR—To amend the charter of the Hunter's Point Railroad; also to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Railroad Company.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Oswego Water Works Company.

Confirming the location of the Hudson River Asylum for the Insane at Poughkeepsie.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor sent in the annual report of the Capitol Police Commissioners; also, of the Adjutant-General; also, of the State Commissioners; also, of the Inspector General, the Paymaster-General and the Commissioners of Public Accounts.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURG—For the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, providing State aid.

By Mr. OAKEY—To amend the charter of the Guardian Life Insurance Company of New-York; also, to incorporate the Manhattan Warehousing and Loan Insurance Company.

By Mr. FRIAR—To authorize the Long Island Railroad Company to increase their capital stock.

By Mr. DUNN—To incorporate the German Tailors' Benevolent Society of Brooklyn.

By Mr. BURNS—To incorporate the Brooklyn Montague Theatre.

By Mr. HINSDALE—To incorporate the Trustees of the Presbytery of New-York.

By Mr. BERRYMAN—To incorporate the New-York Mutual Benefit Piano-forte Society.

By Mr. SANFORD—To amend the charter of Rome, and authorize the village to purchase steam fire-engines.

By Mr. ROBERTS—To amend the charter of the Rome Hydraulic Company.

By Mr. TRAVIS—To authorize the Metropolitan Transit Company to construct certain railroads in New-York City.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. HOYT:

Whereas, It is desirable that all the States should be restored to their normal condition in the Union at as early a day as is practicable, upon the basis of justice, equality and right; and,

Whereas, We recognize Congress as the only department of the Government having full power to secure this end; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate concur, That when the States lately in rebellion shall have ratified the proposed Constitutional Amendment, and shall have framed their State Constitutions, recognizing the principles contained therein, and shall have respectively submitted the same to the people for their ratification and to Congress for approval—after such ratification and approval it will then become the duty of Congress to restore such States to all their rights in the Union, including that of representation, provided always they elect loyal men as their representatives.

Referred.

Mr. KEADY moved that the Committee on Public Health make a thorough examination of the tenement-houses in New-York, and report the result to this House. The motion was laid on the table.

The Governor's message was made the special order for one week from next Tuesday evening.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY called up his resolution instructing members of Congress to adopt the report on the Neutrality Laws made by N. P. BANKS.

The Speaker stated that the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved to reconsider the vote referring the resolution.

The Speaker—Which way did you vote on the reference?

Mr. M. C. MURPHY—I was not in the House when it was taken.

The Speaker—Then you cannot make the motion.

Mr. OAKEY then moved to reconsider the vote referring the resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays and lost—42 to 62—the Democrats voting in the affirmative and the Republicans in the negative.

Adjourned.

CANADA.

The Commutation of Sentence in the Case of the Condemned Fenians—Comments of the Government Organ—Unprecedented Rise in the River.

Special Dispatch to the *New-York Times*.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Fenian prisoners sentenced to death at Sweetsburgh are on their way to Kingston to-day, by special train, to be consigned to the Provincial Penitentiary. The commutation of their sentences and those of the Toronto prisoners was resolved on at the meeting of the Executive Council in this city last week, in compliance with the instructions received from the English Government. The dispatches will soon be published.

The *Minerve* (Government organ) says that the Canadian Government, in sending the condemned Fenian prisoners to the Penitentiary for twenty years, shows that it acts with complete independence, without attaching more importance than is necessary to the menaces of ROBERTS or the exaggerate demands of the Washington Cabinet; and it tells the American Government that if they persist, by culpable negligence, in leaving our frontiers at the mercy of brigands, their *protégés* now sent to Kingston will remain there till the last minute of their term has expired, and that those hereafter arrested under similar circumstances will experience the full severity of the law.

The St. Lawrence, impeded by the ice having become stationary lower down, has risen at this point to a height unparalleled at this season during the last quarter of a century. Within the last few days it has been several times frozen over, but the force of the water has smashed the ice, and piled it on the front streets ten or twelve feet high. The surface of the river is about twenty-five feet higher than during the summer. The basements of the houses in Griffintown, and other low lying portions of the city, are submerged, causing great inconvenience and discomfort, thermometer being at zero.

Defences of Montreal—Valuable Gold Nugget—Griffin and Knapp in Jail—The Montreal Curling Club.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The *Mercury* of this morning says editorially that the plans arranged for the defence of Montreal against further attack or inroads from Fenian or other enemies have been approved by Her Majesty's Government at London, and that the Imperial Parliament will be called upon to make an appropriation of two million pounds sterling for the completion of the work.

It is proposed to begin the erection of the defences early in the approaching Summer.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Affairs here are very dull. Only 9,000 tons of shipping are building, against 30,000 at this time last year.

The thermometer stands at 10° and the barometer at 29°, with westerly winds. It has been snowing since last night, 18 inches have fallen, and we now have our first good sleighing.

Mr. POPE, the Inspector of the gold mines at Chaudiere, reports that a nugget has been found at the depth of 32 feet, valued at $800.

The ferry boat *Arctic* was disabled yesterday by ice, and stopped running.

The London Committee of the Relief Fund have closed their labors, having raised £30,000 sterling.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

GRIFFIN and KNAPP, who are accused of the theft of bonds from the Royal Insurance Company of New-York, remain in jail on civil suits. Writs of *habeas corpus* have been refused, and they will be likely to be imprisoned for some time.

The Caledonia Curling Club of this city lately sent a challenge to the Champion Club of New-York. The latter declined on account of the expense.

The ice in the river has commenced "shoving." The water is rising in Griffintown, and parts of Boucherville are flooded.

The Commutation of Sentence in Imprisonment—Trials of other Fenian Prisoners.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The sentences of the seven Fenian prisoners, including LYNCH and MCMAHON, condemned to death at last Assizes, are commuted to 20 years in the Provincial Penitentiary. Orders were received by the authorities here this afternoon from the Solicitor-General, and the prisoners will be sent to-night by special train to Kingston Penitentiary.

The trials of the remaining 32 prisoners commences at noon to-morrow, before Judge MORRISON, and will be conducted the same as the others, with the same counsel on behalf of the Crown.

The prisoners will be defended by able counsel, engaged by Mr. THOMPSON, American Consul.

Mills Burned—Lumber Trade—Ice in the St. Lawrence.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Pontiac Mills on the Upper Ottawa were burned yesterday.

Lumbering operations up the Ottawa River promise to be much larger this year than formerly.

Ministers are expected to be back to-morrow.

The ice-bridge from Kingston to Wolfe Island is now sufficiently strong for sleighs. The American Channel is still open.

KANSAS.

Substance of the Governor's Message.

TOPEKA, Kan., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Governor's message says the towns and cities during the year have doubled their population. The State has increased upward of 50,000. The whole amount of the liabilities of the State is $6,6?0,000. The resources $556,714. The Governor recommends the paying of $493,000 for claims arising from the PRICE raid. There are 60,000 scholars in the public schools; value of schools, $820,000. He reports that the tax laws are inefficient. He recommends the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, is severe upon the President's policy, and recommends that the word "white" be stricken from the Constitution. The Governor also recommends that Congress be memorialized to transfer the management of Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department, and to entirely dispense with the present system of Indian agents, whose management of affairs is one of the prolific sources of Indian troubles, and let it be wholly under the control of officers of the United States Army. The conduct of Indian affairs in the hands of the Interior Department has been a most fruitful source of corruption and a curse to the nation. In the years 1863 and 1864 the average yield of wheat per acre in this State was greater than in any other.

A resolution has been introduced by Senator SIMPSON, on the Universal Suffrage question, to strike the word "white" out of the Constitution. It will probably pass by a large majority.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Inauguration of Governor in Nevada—Increased Excitement over the United States Senatorship—The Yellow Jacket Mining Company—Affairs in Vancouver's Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

H. G. BLAISDELL was inaugurated Governor of the State of Nevada yesterday. The Nevada Senatorial fight was carried on with great spirit by several contestants and their numerous friends. Both Houses will meet in joint convention for the election of a United States Senator on Jan. 22.

The Yellow Jacket Mining Company have opened a new body of rich ore in their mine. The same Company yesterday declared a dividend of $50 per foot, and carried over a surplus of $39,000.

A large and enthusiastic public meeting was held at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Jan. 7, to discuss the seat of government question. The meeting was addressed by the most prominent of the island, who were unanimous in declaring Victoria, from its national advantage and large population, entitled to the seat of Government.

It was resolved that a petition, generally signed, be presented to the Government to this effect.

A very valuable coal seam is reported as having been discovered, within easy reach of the river.

The Colonial Legislature last session voted a premium for the discovery of gold in the Victoria District, and it is supposed there are claimants who have earned the bonus.

The bark *Cornelia*, which cleared yesterday for Liverpool, carries 10,000 sacks of wheat; and the bark *Atreida*, for Hong-Kong, takes $62,300 in treasure. The bark *Smyrna* cleared for New-York, yesterday, with 6,750 sacks of wheat.

The Southern Pacific Railroad—Discovery of a New Pass—The Pacific Insurance Company—Arrest of a Chinese Opium Dealer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, writing from San Diego, Cal., in reference to the Southern Pacific Railroad, says a Pass has recently been discovered across the mountains from the Bay of San Diego to Fort Yuma, on which there are no hills to encounter.

The Board of Directors of the Pacific Insurance Company of this city, have given notice of their intention to increase their capital stock to $1,000,000.

The Company will pay quarterly dividends to-morrow of six per cent, on the present capital, $750,000.

The stockholders of the Hale and Norcross Mining Company have authorized the Board of Trustees to subscribe, not exceeding $100,000, toward the construction of the Sutro Tunnel.

The British ship *Victoria*, from Hong Kong via Kanagawa, Japan, reports making the passage from the latter place in the unprecedented time of 22 days. Dec. 24 a sea washed over her stern, carrying away her binnacle and compass. Besides doing other serious damage to the vessel, killed GEORGE SMITH, a native of New-Orleans; broke the leg of the third officer, and seriously injuring another seaman and bruising some of the passengers.

SEE YING, a Chinese opium dealer, has been arrested on a charge of smuggling $29,000 worth of opium. The prisoner was turned over to the United States authorities.

The bark *Halton*, CASTERLEY, from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

The ship *George*, with 22,000 sacks of wheat, cleared for Liverpool to-day.

Mining stocks are quoted as follows: Savage, $1,915; Yellow Jacket, $1,375; Crown Point, $1,100; Chollar, $234; Ophir, $151; Belcher, $164.

Legal Tenders are selling at 74¼.

MEXICO.

The French Moving Toward the Coast—Mexicans Beaten for Cheering the Susquehannah—Robbery of a Railroad Train—Three Female Passengers Outraged.

GALVESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The steamer *Thames* put in for coal. Her passengers from the interior discredit the reported capture of San Luis Potosi. TREVINO, with 6,000 Liberals, has scattered over the country, pillaging, and without ammunition.

MEXIA has 2,000 men, armed and well supplied. They think the Liberals were defeated.

BAZAINE has ordered the last French soldier to be embarked by the 3d of March. His force is moving toward the coast, with his rear guard at Chaicos.

When the officer from the Susquehanna landed at Vera Cruz some Mexicans cheered him, for which they were afterwards beaten and badly wounded by French soldiers.

On the 3rd of January some robbers met a train near Vera Cruz, and robbed all the passengers; they also robbed the diligence, and outraged three women passengers.

CHARLES MOORHEAD, of New-York, and DAVIS & Co., of the largest banking-house in San Luis Potosi, were imprisoned six weeks in a cell for an offence against French officers.

INDIANA.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting here yesterday, and adopted the following as a base of operations till something else turns up. They resolved, first, that they renew their devotion to the cardinal principles of the Government; second, that they indorse the veto of the Suffrage Bill; third, that the present troubles of the country were the work of the Republican Party; fourth, that it was still the mission of the Democratic Party to maintain the integrity of the Federal Constitution; and, fifth, that the Supreme Court's late action gave them much hope. The meeting was well attended by the politicians of the State.

The State Horticultural Society is holding its sixth annual session, with a large attendance of exhibitors and visitors.

MARYLAND.

The Senatorship.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Conservative caucus was held here to-night for consultation, but no vote was taken for Senator. It is generally believed, however, that the Eastern Shore members will eventually yield their local partialities in favor of Gov. SWANN.

MISSOURI.

Hon. Mr. Drake Elected Senator.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Hon. Mr. DRAKE received 77 votes to-day for Senator. He was declared elected.

MAINE.

Gov. Chamberlain's Staff.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has appointed his military staff as follows: Brig.-Gen. SELDEN CONNER, Brig.-Gen. GEORGE VARNEY, Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOMAS W. HYDELAND, Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOHN M. BROWN. All of these gentlemen served in the war, and each bears a score received in action.

Action of the Legislature on Specie Payments.

STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Legislature of this State has voted to continue the suspension of specie payments until April 15, 1868.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Legislative Encouragement to Fish-Breeding.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The measures inaugurated by the Legislature of this State two or three years ago, and which also appointed Commissioners to other New-England States to request their coöperation in restoring to our rivers migratory fish, bid fair to be successful. The salmon spawn deposited in Baker's River some time ago is doing well, hatching having commenced, and it is believed the rivers will in a few years be abundantly supplied with both salmon and shad as in olden times.

Prof. AGASSIZ thinks it feasible, if the fish ways are so constructed as to allow of their passage in the Spring salmon pass the dams, which are usually filled with drift stuff and other obstacles from the manufacturing establishments.

CONNECTICUT.

The Farmington Murder Trial.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

THEODORE MOSHER and HENRY A. SMITH, charged with the murder of LUTHER G. THOMPSON, in Farmington, in October last, were to-day bound over for trial before the March term of the Superior Court. The defence introduced the testimony and submitted the case without argument.

VIRGINIA.

The Constitutional Amendment Rejected.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Legislature to-day rejected the Constitutional Amendment. The Senate voted unanimously against it, and only one member in the House voted for it. There was no debate.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Burning of a Jail—Twenty-two Prisoners Burned to Death—Indictment of Counterfeiters.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Advices reached here this morning of the destruction by

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108	108¼	June, 7-30	104¼	104⅜
Coupon, 1881	108	108¼	July, 7-30	104⅛	104⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	105½	106	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅝	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	107⅝	107⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	105½	105⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅜	115⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅞	106⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅛	114⅜
5-20 " new '65	103⅜	104⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅛	113⅜
10-40 Registered	99⅛	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅝	111⅞
10-40 Coupon	99⅛	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅝	110⅞
Gold	133⅛	133¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110⅜
August 7-30	104⅛	104⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110⅛

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA,

which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. For sale by TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

Resolved, That the Metropolitan National Bank will pay the City tax for stockholders in said Bank, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at noon, and each stockholder is hereby notified that if the city tax on his shares has been paid by him previous to this date, he is required to leave with this Bank his tax receipt, as evidence of such payment, at any time before Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 6 NEW-ST., Stock Exchange Building, NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

D. HENRY SMITH, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE. Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, foreign exchange, bought and sold on commission.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
JOHN BODINE, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN S. HARRIS, JOSEPH RUDD,
HELMUS M. WELLS, WILLIAM A. HALL,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, DANIEL DEVLIN,
GEORGE W. PLATT, HENRY L. HOGUET,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE C. PETERS, JONA. W. ALLEN,
NAHUM SULLIVAN,
and CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, SAMUEL C. HARRIOT and H. G. NORTON were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.
At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York: That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866. A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day appropriated an amount equal to 2 3-10 per cent. of the capital from the past earnings, to meet the State tax imposed upon bank stock, as recently confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.
Stockholders who have paid said tax as assessed, or who have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the cashier.
It was also resolved to declare future dividends payable July and January of each year. W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, the 10th inst.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—RESOLVED, THAT THIS Bank will pay the City tax for stockholders in said Bank on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at noon, and each stockholder is hereby notified that if the City tax on his shares has been paid by him previous to this date, he is required to leave with this Bank his tax receipt as evidence of such payment, at any time before Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M. F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank, held at the banking rooms yesterday, the following named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: D. R. Martin, David Wagstaff, James M. Benedict, Albert A. Martin, Coe Adams, Henry N. Morgan, Philip Dater, James M. Campbell and Thompson Dean.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the McDermott Patent Bolt Manufacturing Company will be held at the Tontine Hotel, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. JAMES KYDD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of ten Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York, to supply the place of those whose terms expire, will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on the THIRD TUESDAY (the 15th) of January instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. Dated Jan. 3, 1867.
WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Jan. 2, 1867.

AN ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 113 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
(Signed,) WILLIAM HEATON, President.
(Signed,) SAMUEL BOARDMAN, Secretary.

BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., Dec. 29, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due on the 2d day of January, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the Beekman Oil Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 20 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Trustees and other important business. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. A. CROSBY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open one hour. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

$30,000 WANTED FOR A TERM OF YEARS—First mortgage on Brooklyn water-front lots, with bulkhead; on the premises are entirely new brick storehouses, machinery, &c.; the entire property is worth over $100,000; the security is unquestionable. Address J. W. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULLION MINING COMPANY OF MONTANA are hereby notified that an election for Trustees will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 187 Washington-st.
GEO. S. StJOHN, Secretary, Pro Tem.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

LIBERTY OIL COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the said Company will be held at the office No. 77 Cedar-st., Room No. 23, on the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for election of Trustees and officers of the Company for the ensuing year, and other business. By order of
H. N. SEAVER, Secretary, pro tem.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in one or more sums, on real estate in this City. JOHN F. CONREY, No. 62 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MONEY TO LOAN ON NEW-YORK City and Jersey City improved property.
S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$682,988 08
Overdrafts		624 91
Current expenses		3,400 70
Premiums		20,566 50
Cash items, (including revenue stamps,) and uncollected checks		84,144 45
Due from National Banks		27,394 62
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		300,000 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits	$50,000	
Other United States securities with United States Treasurr to secure deposits	100,000—	150,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	$21,123	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	238—	21,361 00
Fractional currency	$3,839	
Legal-tender notes	283,489	
Compound interest notes	180,000—	467,328 00
Total		$1,757,808 28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	$75,000 00	
Interest	7,352 06	
Profit and loss	6,979 94—	89,332 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$270,000 00	
Less amount on hand		
Amount outstanding		270,000 00
Individual deposits		853,764 88
United States deposits		121,816 99
Due to National Banks		122,894 39
Total		$1,757,808 26

I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of the Second National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January, 1867.
WM. WALTER PHELPS, Notary Public County of New-York.
[5 cent Int. Rev. stamp canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF "THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK," in the City of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1867:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$7,683,000 35	
Indebtedness of directors	259,000 00—	$7,942,000 35
Overdrafts		3,268 13
Banking-house		225,000 00
Current expenses		114 25
Cash items, (including revenue stamps)		411,655 28
Due from National banks	$364,459 46	
Due from other banks and bankers	79,901 26—	444,360 72
New-York State stocks		700,000 00
Bonds and mortgages		51,054 52
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		2,500,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	$30,555 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	20,611 05—	51,166 05
Specie		316,010 00
Fractional Currency	$2,745 55	
Legal-tender notes	1,566,500 00	
Compound interest notes	400,500 00—	1,969,745 55
Total		$14,614,354 85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$4,000,000 00
Surplus fund		1,520,594 74
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$2,225,000 00	
Less amount on hand	8,985 00	
Amount outstanding		2,216,015 00
Individual deposits		4,273,359 36
Dividends unpaid		244,806 00
Due to National banks	$1,514,606 18	
Due to other banks and bankers	765,028 19—	2,279,634 37
State Bank circulation outstanding		26,000 00
Discount	$12,147 67	
Exchanges	178 37	
Profit and loss	35,619 34—	47,945 38
Total		$14,614,354 85

I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of "The Metropolitan National Bank," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day of January, 1867.
ROBERT OWEN, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$1,608,783 10
Indebtedness of Directors	7,500 00	
Banking-house		48,000 00
Current expenses		17,478 30
Taxes paid		5,497 88
Premiums		[illegible]
Cash items (including revenue stamps)		86,453 12
Due from National Banks		8,043 31
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		150,000 00
United States bonds on hand		249,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks, and checks		180,206 53
Specie		20,762 10
Legal tender notes	$391,708 00	
Compound interest notes	145,000 00—	536,708 00
Total		$2,907,235 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$422,700 00
Surplus Fund		222,662 30
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$126,810 00	
Less amount on hand	115 00	
Amount outstanding		126,695 00
Individual deposits		2,055,626 25
Dividends unpaid		[illegible]
Due National Banks		8,022 84
State Bank circulation outstanding		7,412 00
Discount		21,775 09
Interest		25,187 07
Profit and loss		16,532 17
Total		$2,907,235 33

I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the Pacific National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of January, 1867.
E. J. HALL, Notary Public, New-York City.
[5 cent Int. Rev. stamp, canceled.]

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held at the banking-room this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
J. T. SANGER .... Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER, Esq. .... No. 240 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOTT .... Messrs. Riggs & Co., Wall-st. and Washington.
LEWIS EINSTEIN .... Messrs. Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER .... Seamless Clothing Man'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER .... Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro.
ALBERT G. LEE .... Messrs. Coffin, Lee & Co.
CHAS. G. BARRETT .... Messrs. Randolph, Skidmores & Co.
ED. F. KNOWLTON .... Messrs. Wm. Knowlton & Son.
JACOB H. DATER .... Messrs. Jno. G. McMurray & Co.
B. F. BEEKMAN .... Messrs. B. F. Beekman & Co.
SAMUEL SHETHAR .... Messrs. Shethar & Nichols.
WM. SULZBACHER .... Messrs. Sulzbacher, Gutterman & Weddeles.
WM. W. WRIGHT .... Messrs. Wright, Brinckerhoff & Co.
D. L. ROSS .... Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, DANIEL L. ROSS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year the following gentlemen were duly elected:
DIRECTORS.
EDWIN HOYT,
JOSEPH STUART,
JOHN M. FURMAN,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH B. HOYT,
HENRY SWIFT,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN.
FOR INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.
T. BELKNAP, JR.,
E. L. BOLLES,
C. E. DETMOLD.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. P. C. CALHOUN was reëlected President, and Mr. JOSEPH [illegible] Vice-President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
ROBERT P. PERRIN, JOHN W. MERSEREAU,
JOSEPH BRITTON, PETER F. RANDOLPH,
HENRY A. POLHAMUS, STEPHEN HYATT,
JOHN N. HAYWARD, JAMES C. BALDWIN,
DENTON PEARSALL, GEO. W. QUINTARD,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN.
And Hiram Raynor, William Hibbard and Henry Silberhorn, were duly elected Inspectors of the next annual election.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ROBERT P. PERRIN was unanimously reëlected President.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD this day, the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year:
Sanford Cobb, Robert Lenox Kennedy,
James N. Cobb, Wm. H. Guion,
John Q. Jones, Philip M. Lydey,
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Daniel B. Fearing,
Robert Ray, Felix Ingoldsby,
Wm. S. Herriman, Joseph Sampson,
George A. Jones.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reëlected President. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 8TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
Nathaniel Hayden, Charles J. Shepard,
William L. Conklin, Charles Sandford,
George C. Collins, John H. Sherwood,
Joseph M. Cooper, Thomas Woodward,
Thomas Davenport, Samuel R. Platt,
John B. Dunham, H. B. Loomis,
Benjamin W. Merriam, Charles Hauselt.
Alfred L. Rowe.
And at a meeting of the Board this day, Nathaniel Hayden and Joseph M. Cooper were respectively unanimously reëlected President and Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Jan. 17, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7.30 Coupons due Jan. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, New-York.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,950,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before January 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS. NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST. JANUARY 9, 1867.
The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend or interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the six months ending the 31st of December, 1866, as follows:
At the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of Five Dollars and under Five Hundred Dollars, and at the rate of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward, in addition to Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday of this month (21st inst.)
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK. JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.
Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest allowed on all amounts from $5 to $5,000. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick.
Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Deposits before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,558,156 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
C. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 21ST INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent. on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.
Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.
Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., Dec. 20, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1, and not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. per annum on amounts over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, the Institution paying the Government Tax.
The dividend will be credited under date of Jan 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan 21, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPital of $15,000 to $20,000, to take one-half interest in a wholesale silk, ribbon and straw goods wholesale house, in Rochester, of 20 years' standing, where the capital can be doubled every second year; standing and respectability second to none in the United States; must have good business qualifications, be strictly honorable, honest and industrious, and willing to pay one hundred cents to the dollar under all circumstances. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 679 Post-office, Rochester, N. Y.

BAY HAMPTON HOUSE TO LEASE (unfurnished) from three to five years; capacity for 100 boarders; delightfully located, 30 minutes from New-York; fine sea-bathing, boating and fishing; beautiful and extensive parks. Parties with adequate capital and ability to conduct a first-class hotel will address, with references, B. L. CRANS, Box No. 5,154 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BOOK, news and stationery business in one of the most flourishing towns in Pennsylvania; a good chance for an industrious young man; pays well. For particulars apply in the store No. 627 Hudson-st., New-York.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING ABOUT TO remove to San Francisco, is desirous of forming business relations with reliable parties in this State, as agent or partner, or in any capacity profitable to both parties. Address J. H. O., Box No. 476 Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS in complete order; from $3,000 to $4,000 capital required; now doing a business of $20,000 a year, and capable of being increased to any extent. Address J. H. O., Box No. 476, Albany, N. Y.

COAL.

COKE $3 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 50 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 18th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Fire Insurance Company,

NO. 141, BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for these taxes.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867
WM. I. JENKINS, Cashier.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend on the preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst.
By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., (free from Government, State, County and City tax) has been this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867, the Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax, in the event that the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 9th of January.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 62 WALL-ST., Jan. 5, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York Stockholders will be paid at this office.
JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE MECHANICS' MUTUAL BUILDING MATERIAL ASSOCIATION have declared a dividend of three per cent. on the business of four months ending Nov 30, 1866, which will be paid by A. M. ROSS, Treasurer, on the 10th of January, 1867, at his office, No. 52 East 29th-st.
G. A. CONOVER, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital of half a million dollars, free from Government tax, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th of January.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

THE MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 2, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared payable to Northern stockholders at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the Government tax thereon, will be paid on and after the 10th inst. WM. DARROW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 153 BOWERY, COR. BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.
THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Jan. 8, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent., (3½,) ex-Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866. HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1867.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

THE TRADESMAN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 11th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., NO. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. was this day declared payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secy.

THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. W. HENSHAW, Sec.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS AND TRAders Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building), have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York—ANSON BLAKE, plaintiff, against SUSAN W. WINSLOW, as executrix of or trustee under the last will and testament of Hubbard Winslow, deceased, and in her own right, EDWARD H. WINSLOW, WILLIAM C. WINSLOW, KENELM WINSLOW, as trustees under the last will and testament of the said Hubbard Winslow, deceased; and, also, in their own right, HELEN A. WINSLOW, wife of the said Edward H. Winslow, EDWARD WINSLOW and HELEN WINSLOW, only children of the said Edward H. Winslow; EDWARD WARREN and ANNA W. WARREN, his wife; FANNY WARREN and EDNA WARREN children of the said Anna W. Warren; ADELINE W. BYINGTON, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, severally above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Post-office Buildings, Montague-place, near Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated November 22, 1866.
C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50c., canceled.]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next,
LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.
Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. A8-law6m

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 19 William-st., Room No. 18, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D., 1867.
Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866.
WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.
dec6-law6mTh

LOST AND FOUND.

CHECK AND COUPONS LOST.—DROPPED yesterday in one of the City cars my check on Bank of America for $765 and three coupons of Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due 10th inst., for $35 each, Nos. 351, 825 and 1,455. As the payment of the check and coupons has been stopped, the public are cautioned against receiving them. Also in said wallet about $20 in bills and a few memorandums. A liberal reward will be paid upon the return of the wallet and its contents to WM. MACKAY, No. 62 South-st., or No. 20 West 3-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the revised statutes of the State of New-York, relating to limited partnerships, and the statutes amendatory thereof, in the business of bankers and commission brokers, in the buying and selling on commission only, of gold, Government securities, State bonds, stocks, railroad bonds, corporation bonds, notes and bills of exchange, which business is to be conducted under the name or firm of STOUT & DICKINSON; that THEODORE B. STOUT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, and PLATT K. DICKINSON, who resides at South Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, are the general partners; that ANDREW V. STOUT and JOHN B. DICKINSON, who respectively reside in the City of New-York and State of New-York, are the special partners; that the said ANDREW V. STOUT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and the said JOHN B. DICKINSON, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1867, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1871.—Dated this 29th day of December, 1866.
THEODORE B. STOUT, PLATT K. DICKINSON, } General Partners.
ANDREW V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, } Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership of A. LANGDON & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1866.
A. LANGDON, J. R. WELLS, W. A. LATHROP, G. S. HUTCHINS, by Gardner R. Colby and E. C. D. Kittredge, his attorneys, } General Partners.
J. S. CHRISTIE, R. D. LATHROP, } Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between WINFIELD STRINGHAM and JASPER E. TERRY, in the oyster business in this City, under the firm of STRINGHAM & TERRY, is this day dissolved.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given of the dissolution of the firm of COX & VAN ZANDT, composed of CORNELIUS T. COX & PETER G. VAN ZANDT, the same having been dissolved by mutual consent.
DEC. 1, 1866. PETER G. VAN ZANDT.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JOSEPH HERZFELD retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN.
JOSEPH HERZFELD.
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of HALLGARTEN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Hallgarten & Herzfeld as Bankers and Brokers.
Mr. SAMUEL NEUSTAAT has an interest in our business and will sign by procuration.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN.
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
CHARLES S. HALLGARTEN.
JULIUS HALLGARTEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867

NO. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of HARDY & GUTHREY, terminates this day by limitation and by mutual consent.
Either party may sign the name of the firm in settlement.
HENRY C. HARDY,
JNO. G. GUTHREY.

HENRY C. HARDY, No. 62 Wall-st., member New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges, will continue to buy and sell stocks, bonds, gold, exchange, &c., ON COMMISSION ONLY.
Orders respectfully invited and executed faithfully. Domestic exchange collected.

I beg leave to recommend my friend and late partner, Mr. HARDY, to the continued confidence of all my personal friends who may have dealings in stocks, bonds, gold, exchange, &c. JNO. G. GUTHREY.

OFFICE OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD, No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.
THE FIRMS OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD and E. R. SAWYER & CO., of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, are this day dissolved by their own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
E. A. QUINTARD,
E. R. SAWYER,
H. D. WARD.

No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
E. A. QUINTARD, H. D. WARD and W. W. SKIDDY will continue the coal business at No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 220 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, under the firm name of QUINTARD, WARD & CO.
E. R. SAWYER will continue the coal business at No. 42 Kilby-st., Boston, and No. 213 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between ROBERT L. SMITH and HENRY H. THOMPSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued as heretofore by ROBERT L. SMITH, at Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st. ROBERT L. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1867. HENRY H. THOMPSON.

MR. H. GOLDSTEIN HAVING RETIRED from our firm, the business of the concern will be continued by the undersigned, under the old style of P. LANDECKER & CO., at No. 27 Warren-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867. P. LANDECKER, S. A. GUTMANN.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED J. FRANCIS McCOY as partner in our firm, the business of our house will hereafter be conducted under the name of VAN WART, McCOY & CO.
VAN WART & McCOY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
MR. WILLIAM FAXON RETIRES FROM our firm this day, and Mr. JOHN O. BARTHOLOMEW is admitted as a partner.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.

FROM THIS DATE, MR. WILLIAM E. FISKE has an interest in my business.
Hereafter it will be done under the name of HENRY W. SMITH & CO. HENRY W. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867

MR. PHŒNIX BABCOCK IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
BABCOCK & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. Nos. 65 and 67 Water-st.

MR. WILLIAM H. BARRETTO IS THIS day admitted to an interest in our firm.
F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:
ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily,
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.
The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.
The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.
The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.
Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L., Galveston, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVed by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-house No. 42, on the two lots of ground, Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON,
GEO. T. PATTERSON,
Committee on Repairs, Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
DATED, Jan. 7, 1867.

TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.—THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Proposals for the immediate construction of the following divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line will be received by the undersigned until Jan. 20, 1867:
From New-York to Buffalo via Albany.
From Buffalo to Detroit via Cleveland and Toledo.
From Detroit to Chicago via Michigan Central Railroad.
Further information and specifications will be furnished on application to the undersigned, accompanied by proper reference.
E. H. VAN KLEECK,
No. 130 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 22d of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Grammar School-house now in course of erection in Greenwich-av., opposite Charles-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
WM. H. GEDNEY,
JAS. HARRISON, } Committee.
JAN. 7, 1867. JAS. W. BOOTH,

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, Jan. 14, for the purchase from the United States of five thousand (5,000) FOLDED LIP RAILROAD CHAIRS, suitable for 45 lb. "T" rail.
These chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, N. Y.
Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New-York City, Philadelphia, Penn., or Louisville, Ky.
Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

LADIES' HAIR DRESSED IN ALL THE latest styles by Miss O'KEEFE, No. 344 2d-av., corner of 20th-st. Calls promptly attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a fully competent, active and energetic person, accustomed to all the various duties of housekeeping in City and country; understands her business in every particular; is able and willing to do herself as well as to direct others; the most unexceptionable testimonials from two families that can be seen personally, with whom the advertiser has lived in the above capacity for the past 11 years. Address HOUSEKEEPER, for two days, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; or would be willing to go as nurse to an invalid or children, traveling to Europe; is an excellent sailer, having been on the Continent before; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls in a private family; one is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and has five years' reference from her last place; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, whose time is not filled up with engagements, a few more families to work for by the day; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 200 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman with unexceptional City references, as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to be waitress, having had many years' experience. Apply at No. 161 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing; has her own sewing-machine. Can be seen at No. 151 East 22d-st., between 2d and Lexington avs. City references can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork, and would take care of children, or would do plain sewing; best of City references can be given. Call or address to No. 317 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; good reference from last place. Apply at No. 130 8th-st., Clinton-place, rear building, Room No. 19.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as child's nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or would wait on a lady and sew; best of reference can be given. Call at No. 123 Greenwich-av., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook, or cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing; City reference given if required. Call at the store No. 281 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do chamberwork and fine washing; was 12 years in her last place; the lady can be seen if required. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who understands her business thoroughly; also a chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references from their last places. Call at No. 1,276 Broadway, between 32 and 33d sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation in a private family, as good plain cook and would assist in the washing; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 39 West 12th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. and 25th-st., for a large number of English Protestant and other competent cooks, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, lady's maids, houseworkers, young girls; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 277 West 39th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT, a native of Germany, as chambermaid or to wait on grown children and do needle work; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 7th-av., 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, to cook, wash and iron, by a woman, with good City reference. Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 113 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress; is willing and obliging; City reference from her last place; either City or country. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl who is capable of taking care of a young baby, and no objection to do chamberwork in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 92 East 4th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO SUPERIOR SERVANTS situations in one family—one as regular cook; makes all kinds of pastry, soups and jellies; the other as chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 132 East 21st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent girls: one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Call at No. 678 2d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; another for waitress, chambermaid or sewing. Inquire at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook; good City reference. Apply at No. 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress, or would do plain sewing and mind children; has good reference from her last place. Call or address for two days No. 164 West 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at MRS. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as first-class laundress; the best City references given. Call for two days, at No. 244 West 16th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF HIGH STANDING, a situation; would take charge of a gentleman's house, or assist a lady in taking charge of a genteel boarding-house. Address Miss N. K. M., Peekskill, N.Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHWOman as plain cook, washer and ironer; willing to do the work of a small family; good reference. Call at No. 228 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, a situation as seamstress and do light chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 410 6th-av., corner 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; would assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 42d-st., in the rear; best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in the care of children; best of reference. Call at No. 44 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY German girl to do only light chamberwork in a first-class American family; can bring good references. Address No. 348 East Houston-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress in a small private family; best of City reference given, if required. Call for two days at No. 268½ West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 133 West 36th-st. Ring the bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a good family. Call at No. 377 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS cook; is a good baker; understands pastry. Can be seen at No. 539 2d-av., corner of 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, in the City or country, as chambermaid and waitress To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant cook; good references given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 231 7th-av. corner 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to attend in either a candy or confectionery; has had experience in both. Call at No. 424 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF children and do plain sewing; best of reference. Call at No. 109 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid or general housework. No. 308 East 31st-st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—An experienced seamstress and dressmaker, who works in private families by the day, will, on the 14th inst., have leisure for one or two more engagements; understands ladies' and children's plain and gored dresses; operates on W. & W.'s, and Willcox and Gibbs' sewing-machines; references first-class. Address DRESSMAKER, Station F.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A GOOD washer and ironer, wants to get washing in the house or by the day. Call at No. 122 East 26th-st.

FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE SERvants immediately and good German girls for City or country, can be suited at the large Select Female Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A USEFUL MAN about a gentleman's house, by a very respectable middle-aged Englishman of Protestant faith; understands the care of horses, cows, working in garden, &c.; in fact, is a careful and handy man in doors and out; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COACHMAN and gardener a situation; has five years' reference from last employer; understands his business, and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address JAMES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen at J. H. Brown's, No. 22 East 11th st., near 3d-av., or address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the very best of City references. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st.; or address a note to P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; UNderstands his business in all its branches; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City; has the best of City references. Address Q. G., No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by an active, sober, experienced man. Call or address WAITER, No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN OF SOBER AND steady habits, a situation as coachman and groom; can give the best of City reference. Address for two days T. D., Hathersall's stables, No. 92 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman by a single Englishman; understands his business; is civil and obliging; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best of references can be given. Address JAMES MARTIN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; can be seen until engaged at Trainor's saddlery-store, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, or a note addressed to T. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO COMPEtent lady's maids and dressmakers; understand their duties fully, hairdressing, &c.; English, French or Scotch preferred; good wages to those that are competent. Also, a number of smart girls for good situations and highest wages, in City and country, in private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses; smart girls of all nations, Protestants and others, will find it to their advantage to call at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A CLOTH house; must be a rapid writer, correct and experienced, who can give the best testimonials as to character, integrity, &c., &c. Address by letter to WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., several good cooks; also cooks to wash and iron, laundresses, chambermaids and houseworkers; also good situations ready for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A NEW-ENGLAND HOUSEKEEPer, to go to the country; must not be afraid of work or care. Address O. O., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST, ONE who thoroughly understands all branches of the business. Inquire at No. 38 John-st., from 1 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—SIX GOOD MILLWRIGHTS TO GO a short distance into the country for indoor work. Apply to T. B. O'CONNOR, No. 47 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO CAN GIVE good references, and is not afraid to work, can apply at No. 23 West 20th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children. Apply at No. 17 Bethune-st.

TO PRACTICAL PAPER MAKERS.—Wanted a foreman for a first-class straw (news) paper mill; must understand thoroughly the making of paper from straw; will have the entire charge of the mill, and will receive a most liberal salary. None but a thoroughly practical and efficient man need apply. Address PAPER MILL, Box 2,814 New-York Post-office, giving references and full particulars.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER wanted. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 4,086 Post-office; state salary expected, with reference.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz.:
WOOL BLANKETS, RUBBER AND PAINTED BLANKETS, INFANTRY COATS, GREAT COATS, JACKETS, TROWSERS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, BOOTS, SHOES, BEDSACKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, AXES, PICK-AXES, CANTEENS, HOSPITAL TENTS, WALL TENTS, SIBLEY AND COMMON TENTS, HAVERSACKS, KNAPSACKS, STOCKINGS, SCALES, (BRASS) MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.
The property must be removed within TEN (10) days from day of sale.
Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office, or at the office of
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 1,139 Girard-st.
Terms, CASH, in Government funds.
By order of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major, U. S. Army, Executive and Inspecting Officer.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS,
NO. 498 BROADWAY.
LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 10 and 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,
PRIVATE LIBRARY.
Catalogue of a valuable private library of theological and miscellaneous books, including many fine editions of standard works, some very valuable works on theology, both in the English and foreign languages, a large assortment of French and German classics, &c.
MONDAY, JAN. 14, AND FOLLOWING DAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,
LIBRARY OF DR. M. W. DICKESON.
Catalogue of a highly interesting collection of books and pamphlets on early American History, many of which are extremely scarce and in fine condition; also, a fine collection of Washington portraits, revolutionary autograph letters, &c., &c., being from the private library of Montroville Wilson Dickeson, M. D., of Philadelphia.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
THE GAMBART SALE OF PICTURES.
Comprising a large and highly valuable collection of the most desirable pictures in this country, recently imported, and now on exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock precisely, at the Studio Building, as above, the most valuable collection of pictures disposed of by auction this season. Among other celebrated artists will be found the following, viz.:
Gerome, Meissonier, Duverger,
Ed. Frere, [illegible], Coomans,
Plassan, [illegible], C. Springer,
Schlesinger, [illegible], [illegible],
Antigna, [illegible], Lambinet,
La Salle, [illegible], Bourger,
Alma Tadema, A. [illegible], Jules Noel, and others.
The above collection will remain on exhibition at the above Studio, until the sale, free, and also three evenings previous.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. C. G. S., United States Army, we will sell on FRIDAY, 11th January, at 11 o'clock, at No. 4 [illegible]-st., the following-described condemned commissary stores, viz.:
113 barrels Packing salt.
5 barrels Hominy.
18 boxes Hard Bread.
3 barrels Dried Apples.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Executor of Abraham R. Lawrence, deceased:
MAIDEN-LANE.—The premises known as Number 139 Maiden-lane, running through to Fletcher-st., being 17 feet in front and rear. On the lot is a valuable storehouse covering the whole ground. The premises are subject to a lease which will expire on the 1st day of May, 1868.
14TH-ST.—The premises Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st., each being 20 feet 10 inches in front and rear, by 106 feet 6 inches in depth. On each of said lots is a five-story brown-stone English-basement house.
43D-ST.—Four lots on the southerly side of 43d-st., distant 105 feet east of 3d-av., each lot being 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.
BROOKLYN.—About 46 lots in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., situate on Leonard, Eckford and Newton sts.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Two farms in Scarsdale, Westchester County, lying adjoining to each other, and known as "The Powder Mill Farm," and the Bronx or Delancy Farm, containing together about 170 acres.
ALBANY.—24 acres of land situate on Lydius and Magazine sts., in the City of Albany, N. Y.
HERKIMER COUNTY, N. Y.—6 lots in the village of Devereux, in the County of Herkimer.
HAMILTON COUNTY, N.Y.—A number of tracts of wild land.
NEWARK, N. J.—About 40 city lots, situate on Elm-st. and Pennington-av., in the City of Newark.
IOWA.—The east half of southeast quarter and the northwest half of the southeast quarter of section 21 in Township No. 95, in Floyd County, Iowa, containing 120 acres.
Also, a bond and mortgage for $5,000, made by Robert Griffith to M. D. Powers, on property in South Amboy and Manalapan, N. J.
Also a bond and mortgage made by Robert Benson for $50, on premises at Maspeth, Queen's County.
For full particulars apply at the office of LAWRENCE & HORN, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 67 Wall-st., or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JAN. 11, AT 1½ O'CLOCK P. M., at the Central Salerooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
Rosewood pianos, marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bedding, mirrors, sewing-machines, office desks, fancy goods, carpets, stoves, &c., &c.
At 1 o'clock P. M., one bright bay horse, 13½ hands, 6 years, sound and kind, fit for a lady's use.
SATURDAY, JAN. 12,
at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 162 Fulton-av., between Bond-st. and Hanover-place, Brooklyn.
DRY GOODS STORE—Alpacas, plaids, delaines, valencias, merinos, muslins, cassimeres, flannels, shawls, blankets, table covers, sheets, drawers, handkerchiefs, hose, gloves, ribbons, &c. &c. Also the store fixtures, counters, shelving, pier glass, clock, stove and gas fixtures, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of valuable property on Greenwich, near Reade-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York.
GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable premises Nos. 312, 314 and 316 Greenwich-st., known as the Exchange Hotel, being 64 feet 6½ inches front, 50 feet 5 inches rear, 80 feet, 1 inch north side, and 79 feet 7 inches on south side, including a frontage of 16 feet on Reade-st.
Maps, &c., at 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 940 Broadway, corner 22d-st., a large and valuable collection of MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
by well-known native and foreign artists, among which will be found RONDELL'S celebrated painting of
A VIEW NEAR WAPPINGER'S FALLS.
They will be on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. till time of sale. Catalogues now ready.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1866.
SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL.—There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a large lot of ordnance stores, serviceable and unserviceable, embracing cannon, shot and shell, small arms of various calibres, spare parts of small arms, gun-carriages and miscellaneous stores.
The articles will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy-yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF REAR-ADmiral Charles H. Bell, Commandant of this station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 12 M., a quantity of paper stock, junk, canvas clippings, blocks, scrap composition, metal seines and a miscellaneous lot of condemned tools, &c. Also, two oxen.
E. HOOKER, Act. Lt.-Com., U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.—THE Trade are invited to examine stock for season of 1867 now open. Orders filled promptly at the old establishment of T. W. STRONG, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
HIBERNIA sails....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
UNITED KINGDOM sails....SATURDAY, Jan. 19
IOWA sails....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. Lewis. SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ERIN, Capt. Cutting....SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. Grogan....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. Thomson....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, Feb. 27.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 25 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Jan. 12
CITY OF LIMERICK....WEDNESDAY....Jan. 16
CITY OF CORK....SATURDAY....Jan. 19
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....Jan. 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Jan. 26
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin....$100 Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....$105 Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....$115 Steerage to Paris....40
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA....Jan. 16
ALEPPO....Jan. 23
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE....Duchesne....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS....Surmont....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE....Lemarie....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT....Bocande....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-street, SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 10 A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9½ o'clock.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely
ARAGO, Henry A. Gadsden....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$90
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. A. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, March 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.
The elegant side-wheel steamships
EAGLE....Greene....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA....Barton....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
MORRO CASTLE....Adams....THURSDAY, Jan. 24
EAGLE....Greene....THURSDAY, Jan. 31
MORRO CASTLE....Adams....THURSDAY, Feb. 7
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY....Jan. 28 | MONDAY....Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Loveland, Commander, sails Jan. 12.
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins, Commander, sails Jan. 19.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 10.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 17.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. King, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. Couch, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. Alexander, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. Bourne, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Ryder, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. Furber, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Caverly.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Lapidge.
JAN. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. Watkins.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Captain Smith, Jan. 10.
SAN FRANCISCO, Captain Behm, Jan. 30.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight, at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships MOSES TAYLOR, Captain Blethen, and AMERICA, Captain Wakeman.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. Lebby, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—One of the favorite and elegant steamships QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRANADA, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. Dearborn, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. Holmes, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL MEADE will follow, Jan. 19.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. Gibbs, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. Geo. B. Hull, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN--BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

AND YET ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—Veterans of the War of 1812, you are hereby summoned to attend the funeral of your late brother soldier, Christopher B. Monell, from the residence of his daughter, No. 518 8th-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M. on THIS DAY, (Thursday,) with usual badge of mourning.
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
Abm. Dally, Colonel.
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

J. S. McCLELLAN IS NO LONGER CONnected with our establishment. All business communications should be addressed to the undersigned.
SANFORD, HARROUN & CO., Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1867.

BARGE FOR SALE.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, now lying at the foot of Warren-st. For particulars apply to A. BRETT, Esq., No. 115 West-st., corner of Cortlandt-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office No. 1 Cooper Institute.

FOR SALE.

HOMER MORGAN,
NO. 2 PINE-ST., HAS FOR SALE
A wide first-class house on Madison-square for. $125,000
ALSO,
A wide corner and extra lot on 5th-av....140,000
ALSO,
A full size, 25x100 on 5th-av., with elegant furniture, for....100,000
ALSO,
A complete English basement on 5th-av., with furniture, for....55,000
ALSO,
A full size first-class house, 25x100, on 5th-av., for....80,000
ALSO,
A house 30 feet wide on a corner of 5th-av....125,000
ALSO,
A wide house and extra ground on 5th-av....126,000
ALSO,
A house about 40 feet wide and stable lot on 5th-av....125,000
ALSO,
A first-class house, second north of 44th-st., on west side 5th-av., just finishing....80,000
ALSO,
An English basement house on 5th-av., Murray Hill, for....32,000
The above are between 23d and 45th sts., on Murray Hill.
ALSO,
A superior house 30 feet wide, for....$110,000
ALSO,
A first-class house, furnished elegantly, 29 feet wide, for....100,000
ALSO,
A first-class house about 40 feet wide, and extra lot same size, for....125,000
ALSO,
A superior house about 50 feet wide, and ground 100x100, with furniture, for....150,000
ALSO,
A first-class house and stable on 5th-av., for....110,000
ALSO,
A first-class full sized house for....60,000
ALSO,
A first-class stone front, for....60,000
ALSO,
A first-class full sized house, completely furnished, on Madison-av., east side, first north of 41st-st....55,000
ALSO,
A corner house, extra wide, for....100,000
ALSO,
A stone-front corner house, elaborately furnished, and planned by a gentleman for his own use, with extra dining-room....90,000
ALSO,
A house about 45 feet wide with 75 feet of ground, and furniture, for....125,000
ALSO,
A first-class house in 39th-st. for $45,000, and one for....40,000
ALSO,
Two first-class houses in 38th-st. for each $45,000 and....60,000
ALSO,
A first-class house and furniture on 37th-st., for 65,000
ALSO,
A first-class house on 5th-av., 28x125, for....80,000
ALSO,
A house and furniture on 16th-st., for....30,000
ALSO,
A house and furniture on 12th-st....30,000
ALSO,
A house and furniture on 5th-av., for....65,000
And many others.

TO PYROTECHNISTS.
The undersigned, administrator of the estate of the late ELBRIDGE L. SANDERSON, offers for sale the pyrotechnic works of the deceased, situated in East Cambridge, one mile from Boston, and known as the Etna Laboratory. These works, being the consolidation of three different establishments, are the most extensive of any in New-England, and consists of ten buildings, besides sheds and charging shops, all well adapted to the manufacture of fireworks. There are frames sufficient for the largest exhibition, all tools and machines necessary for carrying on the business, and also a large quantity of stock partially manufactured, besides some made up and ready for sale. The business has been carried on in this place for nearly 17 years, and E. L. Sanderson and Sanderson & Co. have been pyrotechnists to the City of Boston for 10 or 12 different years. As the property must be sold to settle the estate a great opportunity is offered to any one desiring to engage in the manufacture of fireworks. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at No. 30 Court-st., Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM G. COLBURN, Administrator.

D. M. SEAMAN,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 14 Pine-st.
Auction sales of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., made on favorable terms. Real estate bought and sold at private sale.
WANTED
several first-class and medium-priced houses; also, property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs., Mercer, Greene, Wooster and other streets adjacent to Broadway.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.
TRUSTEES:
Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.:
17th-st., corner Irving-place, extra wide house, furnished.
34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone.
23d st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone.
West 36th-st., three-story brown-stone, $14,000.
Also, other houses. Printed list at the office.
WANTED
Houses and lots in all parts of the City. Also, property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs., Mercer, Greene, Wooster and other streets adjacent to Broadway.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., FARM FOR SALE.—It lies within 1½ miles of the town, and contains 81 acres; improvements consist of a comfortable farmhouse, newly repaired, new barn, new fences, &c. Location the most desirable in New-Jersey, being near the celebrated farms of Hon. Geo. J. Cobb, Francis S. Lathrop, Esq., Alfred Treadwell, Esq., and adjoining the model farm of Prof. Kitchel. On the farm is a beautiful natural grove, on a most eligible building site, from which there is a magnificent view; also, a spring of great volume, capable of supplying a succession of fish-ponds. Apply only to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

$1,000 EACH.—MUST CLOSE UP THE estate; two lots 23x108; two houses on each lot; each lot accommodates four to six families; location good; 15 minutes from depot; title perfect; can be easily improved and made a cheap home for a person of small means; the rent of rear house will pay interest and taxes, making the front house rent free. Inquire of A. J. RITTER, on the premises, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT BERGEN, ONLY THIRTY minutes from New-York, a large and commodious frame house, well furnished, with about three-fourths of an acre of land; the neighborhood is first-class; situation healthy; commanding a view of the Bay and Narrows; there is an excellent stable, and the garden is well stocked with fruit; terms easy, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 19.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE on northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts. The undersigned offer at private sale by order of heirs to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 162 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468, 470 Pearl and No. 6 Baxter sts.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

$23,000.—FIRST-CLASS (NEWLY AND elegantly furnished) four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, superior order, desirably located, West 25th-st.; possession; others $12,000 to $50,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—LARGE number of farms, country residences and business places near New-York; Western lands for exchange for personal property; money to loan on New-Jersey property; all on most favorable terms. JOHN WOOD & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, NEAR Huguenot Railroad Station, 5 acres ground, with fine large house, carriage-house, &c.; location first-class; fine view of the water. Price $8,500, or furnished, $10,500. Possession at any time. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A BARGAIN—TWO FOUR-STORY DOUBLE tenant houses for sale; price $8,000 each; the houses are 51½ feet front, in good condition, and are now occupied by strictly first-class tenants; location central. Address GRANT, Box No. 106 Times Office.

FOR SALE—NO. 374 HENRY-ST., BROOKLYN—Three-story brown-stone house, in good order, and an agreeable residence. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to the owner, at No. 33 Chambers-st., New-York, or to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COMFORTABLE cottage, desirably located at Rossville, Staten Island, near landing, about an acre of ground. Price $4,000. Rent $350 per annum. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, about 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, a snug cottage, fronting on the water. Price $5,500. Possession 1st of May next. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSE AT FACTORYVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE—Pleasantly located; good water, fruit, &c.; ground 46x106; bath-room in house. Price $3,200. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM-priced houses in all parts of the City; particulars and printed list at the office. D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS OF ONE-HALF to one acre each, near Eltingville Railroad Depot, Staten Island. Location desirable. Price moderate. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 200 ACRES, BEAUTIfully located on Staten Island, with fine fruit, three houses, outbuildings, &c., &c. Price $26,000. Terms to suit. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEA SHORE VILLA SITES, 5 TO 10 acres or more, south side Staten Island, fronting on the Lower Bay, near Eltingville Railroad Depot. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWELVE MILES FROM CITY Hall, 36 acres of land, good buildings, close to depot; hourly communication; extremely desirable. Apply to JOHN K. SHEPPARD, Nos. 195 and 197 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER ON EAST Broadway, running through to Division-st. Ground in fee. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER ON Grand-st., near the Bowery. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE ELIGIBLY LOCATED in Newark, N. J. Price $10,500. For particulars inquire at the Leather Store, No. 16 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE AND grounds No. 7 East 38th-st., 37½ feet wide, through to 39th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON UNION-SQUARE, SUITABLE for business, educational, or church purposes, the property located at the southwest corner of Union-square and 15th-st., known as the CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.
There is no location in the City where there is a better opportunity for investment, as Union-square property is rapidly being bought up for business purposes, and several large jobbers and retailers already have offered for this property. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses, with possession this Spring:
WEST 46TH-ST.—Four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, 20x55.
EAST 10TH-ST.—Four-story, high-stoop, brick, 25x60.
WEST 38TH-ST.—Four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, 20x55.
WEST 22D-ST.—Three-story, high-stoop, brick, 22x55.
WEST 34TH-ST.—Three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone,
For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ALL REAL ESTATE OWNERS AND persons wishing to purchase will call on or address SIMONDS & CO., Broadway and 30th-st.

TO LET.

RARE CHANCE FOR GARDENERS AND NURSERYMEN.—An orchard to be rented within a half mile of Statesburgh, S. C., and 2½ miles of the Claremont depot, on the Camden branch of the South Carolina Railroad, situated on the "High Hills of Santee;" as one of the healthiest, (having long been the Summer residence of planters,) as well as best and surest fruit-producing regions of the Southern country, this offer should be very attractive. The orchard, covering a space of 30 acres, contains about 5,000 (five thousand) peach trees, 500 (five hundred) pear trees, and 700 (seven hundred) apple trees. There is a good dwelling-house, containing 4 (four) rooms, with all necessary outbuildings for the accommodation of a family, and houses for the accommodation of laborers. There is a church, and a post-office will soon be established within half a mile of the place. The trees are selected with a special view to the Northern market, and are in full bearing, being from five to eight years old. The most liberal terms will be given to any one bringing skill and capital. There is a grapery containing 30 (thirty) vines of foreign varieties, under glass, and in full bearing until the last year, when it was neglected. There is a propagating house and nursery-beds for fruit trees and ornamental trees, and about 150 acres of good land for the cultivation of corn and cotton, belonging to the tract, which can be obtained. The orchard and accessories will be rented or worked upon shares. Address JOHN B. MOORE, (Agent,) Sumter, S. C., or for further particulars, S. V. B., Box No. 4,341 New-York Post-office.

A HANDSOME HOUSE, FURNISHED, to let, in Bergen, N. J., within two minutes' walk of the horse-cars. Possession given any time after Feb. 1. Address L. D., Box No. 1,285 New-York, or apply on the premises, Fairmount-av., Bergen, N. J.

TO LEASE.—A 32-FOOT HOUSE AND LOT IN University-place will be leased for ten years; has large elegant parlors, suitable for business purposes.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, wanted by a gentleman and his wife, in or near Irving-place; references exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 2,017 Post-office.

A FEW PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS without board for gentlemen. Location No. 344 2d-av., corner 20th-st.

STORE AND LOFTS TO RENT.—APPLY to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A family of three adults, who can satisfy the most exacting as to responsibility and respectability, wish to hire a strictly first-class furnished house (with or without stable) for two years from May or June next. Those who wish to leave their premises in the care of a small family of undoubted responsibility and accustomed to occupying a first-class house, can address M. G., Box 2,058 Post-office, stating location, terms, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

YOUNG LADIES DESIROUS OF BEING in New-York for the purpose of pursuing music, or any other study, may find convenient accommodations with moderate board, between 20th and 30th sts. and 5th and 6th avs., by applying to E. R. L., Station G.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house near 34th-st., will rent the second floor, with board. References required. Address F. H. M., Box No. 112 Times Office.

AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-SQUARE—A FINE front room, nicely furnished, on second floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; dinner at 6; references exchanged.

NO. 55 EAST 28TH-STREET.—TO LET, with board, a reception room and back parlor; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHout board, to gentlemen only, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM FOR ONE gentleman; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 185 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,
ENGLEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
The above house having been leased by the subscriber and greatly improved, is open for the reception of visitors. A few suites of rooms are vacant and will be let for the Winter at very moderate terms. The trains of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad run from Jersey City to Englewood and from New-York 12 times daily—running time 40 minutes.
FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

DRY GOODS.

WE WILL SELL OFF
$250,000
SURPLUS WINTER GOODS THIS MONTH, AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE, IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR SPRING STOCK.
LAKE & McCREERY, IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS, NO. 471 BROADWAY.

STRANG & ADRIANCE.
No. 355 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts.
Will commence on Monday, Jan. 7,
TO CLOSE OUT AT RETAIL,
their large and varied STOCK of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, and CLOAKINGS by the yard, and other DESIRABLE GOODS, recently purchased at the great auction sales.
AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION,
to enable us to clear out our FALL and WINTER GOODS, before the 1st of February, being the time for our semi-annual taking of stock.
ALL THOSE IN WANT OF BARGAINS will now have a better opportunity than ever before.

R. H. MACY.
DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.
We are now importing all the Perfumes, Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Powders, &c., of the celebrated manufacture of the MASON VIOLET, PARIS.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 14th-st. and 6th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer at retail during this month THEIR ENTIRE STOCK contained in their store, corner of Broadway and 10th-st., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, prior to closing their annual inventory.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS less than cost for 30 days; one entire stock. Kid Gloves $1 25. Light and dark N. B. Skating Stockings for Ladies and Misses. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, collars, &c., at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting will be held at the library on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock. Hon. E. G. Squier, late Commissioner of the United States in Peru, will read a paper on "The City of the Sun—Cuzco, the Capital of the Inca Empire."
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 10th January, at 7½ o'clock; W. H. Thomson, M. D., will read a paper on modern statistics applied to ancient history.
CHAS. P. DALY, President.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE annual meeting of the New-York Bible Society, for the election of officers, &c., will be held in the Bible House THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Members of the Society are invited to attend.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION will be held at No. 54 East 21st-st., on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M. MRS. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN, WARD & CO., NO. 227 CANAL-ST., manufacturers of walnut, chestnut and fine enameled chamber furniture, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.
We have at present the largest and best stock of chamber furniture of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction of prices.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, Bedding, Parlor and Bedroom suites, Piano-fortes, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, corner of Canal and Hudson sts. Payment taken by week or monthly payments if preferred.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats THE FREE LIST is suspended until further notice.
"OURS!"
With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS
PATHETIC INTEREST
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
The combination of NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS comprised in the above play has produced an amount of ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FRENCH THEATRE.
GRAND DRAMATIC MATINEE in aid of the MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, ON SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 P. M.
Tickets $1 each, admitting to all parts of the house.
For sale at the box office, the music stores and ticket agencies.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 14TH-ST.
SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 12.
HELOISE, PARANQUET.
Comedy in four acts by M. Armand Durantin,
LE SUPPLICE DE TANTALE, Vaudeville in one act.
Next Tuesday LES BONS VILLAGEOIS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY.
GRACE DARLING.
Grace Darling....MISS FANNY HERRING.
MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK.
Curious Christopher....MR. G. L. FOX.
FRIDAY—Benefit of MISS FANNY HERRING.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.

The only Leon.	The rush unabated.	Mr. Jack Cade.
New Operetta,	The ladies flock	Heavy Tragedy.
$7,000, $7,000.	in such numbers	Neise Seymour.
The Grand Trio.	that the auditorium	Musical Twins,
Lucrezia Borgia.	becomes one vast	Allen, Price.
Ewin Kelly.	bouquet of beauty.	Soirée d'Ethiope.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
New Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
CROWDS! CROWDS! COME EARLY!
NEW-YEAR'S CALLS,
with all its pleasing accessories, Snow Storm, Skating-Pond. W. S. and J. H. Budworth in principal characters.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BATEMAN CONCERTS.
Mr. BATEMAN begs to announce that he will give ONE GRAND CONCERT at the above establishment on the evening of MONDAY, JAN. 14.
The series of performances drawing to a close renders this the LAST APPEARANCE IN BROOKLYN of his unequaled musical troupe, who have just completed a BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL WESTERN TOUR.
Mme. PAREPA,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor FERRANTI,
Signor FORTUNA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. WALTON, and
Mr. THEO. THOMAS' CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Doors open at 7½; Concert commences at 8.
Box-book now open at the Academy.

THE GRAND CARNIVAL
OF THE SEASON AT THE
FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING PARK.
(Entrance 58th-st.)
A. MACMILLAN, Manager.
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, and a GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE IN THE EVENING, WEATHER PERMITTING.
SPLENDID MUSIC, FIREWORKS, BONFIRES, CHINESE LANTERNS.
Costumes can be procured of Messrs. Philippe & Petrillo, at No. 3 Union-square, west side.
Masks must be removed when passing the door-keeper.
Should the weather prove unfavorable, notices of postponement will be given in the *Evening Post* and *Express* of THURSDAY, under the head of "AMUSEMENTS."

GRAND CONCERT,
COMPLIMENTARY TO MISS HENRIETTA BEEBE, AT STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 10,
assisted by the following eminent artists:
MME. D'ANGRI, SIGNOR CENTEMERI, W. J. HILL,
and THEODORE THOMAS' full orchestra—conducted by Signor ABELLA and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Steinway Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Ruliman's, No. 112 Broadway, and the principal music stores.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
GRAND ORGAN CONCERT, On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, by JOHN ZUNDEL.
Assisted by Prof. Loretz, Miss Matilda Toedt and Master Toedt, of the Cecilian Choir.
Tickets 50 cents.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, AND 985 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.
For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Instruction, Modern Languages, Preparation for College. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute. Broadway and 93d-st.

CARD.—THE REDUCED TERMS FOR PENMANship and Book-keeping at GOLDSMITH'S Institute. All who would take advantage of the opportunity should enter their names without delay. A limited number only will be received at the low rates. No. 756 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—SELECT PROTESTANT boarding-school for boys, near New-Rochelle, N. Y. D. CHERBULIEZ, Principal. Second half of fifth term begins Feb. 10, 1867.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FOR SALE.—IN all respects well appointed, and in a central locality. Address H. M. GRAVES, No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, a medium through which teachers may secure remunerative positions; private families, schools, academies, colleges and all other institutions of learning be put in correspondence with teachers of the highest order of talent and experience.
School properties sold or exchanged at reasonable rates. Orders for books, stationery and school apparatus promptly filled at trade prices.
Wanted immediately, three teachers for river counties, three for Staten Island, and one lady to teach Latin and French in Ohio.
For information respecting our business integrity we refer by permission to Rev. Nicholas Van Sant, Nyack, New-York; Rev. H. A. Buttz, Pastor Prospect-st. Church, Paterson, New-Jersey; F. D. Clarke, Esq., Principal Public School No. 3, Brooklyn, and to Dearborn Bros., No. 62 South-st., New-York.
For forms of application and further particulars, address C. W. HANKS & CO., No. 54 Greene-st., nearly opposite Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR THE ENGLISH elementary branches and geography, history and grammar in the higher classes immediately. Salary $800. Apply to Mr. DUENSING, Director of the German-American School of the 19th Ward, Nos. 244 and 246 East 52d-st.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, OF French descent, who has resided in Paris and speaks the French language fluently, desires a reengagement as visiting governess; best of City reference. Address C. D. O., Box No. 136 Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies, and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family, or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

FRENCH LEARNED IN THREE MONTHS by my attractive, easy, infallible method; English taught to the French with equal success. Address J. GERARD, Station D.

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MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 305 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the talented comedienne, MRS. G. C. HOWARD, who will appear in her original personation of TOPSEY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½; in the great American Drama entitled UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, in 5 Acts, 12 Tableaux, and with all its ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH.
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
A LEOPARD CHILD.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1867,
Boucicault's great drama,
Long Strike
which achieved A MOST UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS upon each presentation at this theatre.
First appearance since a protracted illness of Mr. CHARLES VANDENHOFF as James Starkey, in which he obtained wide and deserved popularity.
The very celebrated impersonation of
Moneypenny....by....Mr. Stoddart
Crankshaw....by....Mr. J. T. Ward
James Reilly....by....Mr. J. M. Ward
AND
Jane Learoyd....by....Miss Kate Newton
With the very brilliant and able cast which rendered this drama so strikingly natural and effective.
Act 1—The Conspiracy.
Act 2—The Murder.
Act 3—The Tracking the Criminal.
Act 4—The Famous Telegraph-office Scene.
SATURDAY, FAMILY MATINEE.
Admission to all parts of the theatre FIFTY CENTS; Children TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
MONDAY—RICHING'S ENGLISH OPERA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NEW ACTS IN THE RING,
introducing, every night and at the matinees, MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD, and the entire strength of the BEST CIRCUS TROUPE ever organized in America.
DARING RIDERS!!
HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES!
PERFORMING PONIES!
EDUCATED MULES.

GRAND MINSTREL MATINEE
IN AID OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
The Committee on behalf of the MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND would respectfully announce that they have accepted the liberal offer of the celebrated KELLY AND LEON MINSTREL TROUPE to give a GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE at their Hall, No. 720 Broadway, TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M., for the benefit of the above fund, and accordingly bespeak that patronage for this entertainment to which the generous courtesy of the management and the object itself seem justly entitled.
Tickets to the KELLY AND LEON MATINEE, admitting to all parts of the house, 50 cents. For sale at the box-office and throughout the City.

STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.
THIRD SEASON, 1867.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 8,
THIRD SYMPHONY SOIREE.
CARD.—Mr. THOMAS takes pleasure in announcing that the well-known Choral Society, THE MENDELSSOHN UNION, Under the direction of Mr. WM. BERGE, will sing in this and the remaining Soirees of the season.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
PROGRAMME:
Suite in C, Op. 101 (new)....Raff
Ave Verum Corpus....Mozart
Overture, Chorus, "Arise and Shine," Choral, "Sleepers, Wake" (from the Oratorio St. Paul.)....Mendelssohn
Symphony No. 4, D minor, Op. 120....Schumann
Conductors....THEO. THOMAS and Mr. WM. BERGE
Tickets, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, including a reserved seat, can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Irving Hall, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.—TWENTIETH SUNDAY CONCERT OF SACRED AND CLASSICAL MUSIC, SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, AT 8 O'CLOCK. The celebrated BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE having returned from their eminently successful tour through the West, will appear for THIS NIGHT ONLY. The great interest heretofore manifested in these magnificent entertainments will doubtless be renewed on this occasion, probably the last, on which the following great combination of talent can appear at a Sunday Concert in New-York.
MME. PAREPA,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR FERANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. L. HATTON,
MR. G. W. COLBY.
MR. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor, and his GRAND ORCHESTRA.
RESERVED SEATS ONE DOLLAR, the sale of which will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, at Steinway Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's music-store, No. 547 Broadway, and Ruliman's Ticket Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
EVERY EVENING AT 8—SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.
Crowded houses every night. Immense success of the mysterious GOBLIN HEAD, MULTUM IN PARVO, GROWTH OF FLOWERS, STRIKING WATCHES.
Mr. A. Sedgwick will perform on the English concertina. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7½. Matinee. Doors open at 1½. Children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these performances.

MME. MONTANIA'S
SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.
The best in all respects.

NIBLO'S AND WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Reserved seats can be obtained for any evening during the week at THEO. H. CLARK'S, importer of wines and teas, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE MISSES SLOMAN,
Professors of music, lately from London, respectfully announce they will take a limited number of pupils for the harp, piano and singing. Address HALL & SON, music-store, Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, NO. 83 MADISON-AV., TERMS $10.—By arrangement with George F. Bristow, Professor of Music in Public schools, pupils attending schools $8 per quarter. The Conservatory instruction-books free.

PIANOS—A FEW FIRST-CLASS PIANOS WITH all recent improvements, fully warranted, will be sold at bargains for a few days only at STEADMAN'S, No. 79 West 14th-st.

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PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLments at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7¾.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 10, EDWIN BOOTH
will appear for the SECOND TIME
in his great role of SIR GILES OVERREACH,
in Massenger's celebrated play of A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS, supported by Madame METHUA-SCHELLER, Miss IDA VERNON, Messrs. BARTON HILL, DAVIDGE, LEFFINGWELL, &c.
ON FRIDAY, 11th, EDWIN BOOTH
will appear as ROMEO, (First time this season.)
SATURDAY, 12th, as RICHARD III. (For the last time this season.)

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1867, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK, with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented NEW DANCES, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, &c.
TWENTY-FIRST GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 1867, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle....$1
Family Circle....50c.
Curtain rises at night 7½; at Matinee 1.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
CENDRILLON, now being produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE, under the immediate supervision of Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES, AND A POWERFUL CAST.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE, SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MR. WM. WILD, by the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1867, at Steinway Hall, 14th-st. An unusually attractive programme is in preparation. Tickets One Dollar each. For sale at the principal music-stores, at Messrs. T. S. Berry & Co's, No. 593 Broadway; Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st., and at the stationery-store of J. Leach, No. 36 Nassau-st.

BALLS.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL, to be given at IRVING HALL, FRIDAY, Jan. 18, 1867.
Great preparations are being made to render this ball the event of the season.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
ASTONISHING DEVELOPMENTS, FANTASTIC QUADRILLES, CABALISTIC APPREHENSIONS, COMIC MARCHES, &c.
Tickets may be obtained at A. Samson, No. 52 Warren-st.; Louis de Anze, Spanish Consulate, No. 29 Broadway; L. Koppel, No. 11 Ann-st.; J. Blum, No. 55 Warren-st.; E. Dechaux, Howard-st.; A. Flaurand, No. 435 Broadway; H. Darlonville, No. 578 Broadway; Delmonico's, 14th-st.; Francis Kinzler, Hoffman House, 25th-st. and Broadway.

THE TENTH ANNUAL BALL
OF THE NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB
Will be held at IRVING HALL, FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1867.
Tickets, $2.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

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SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE, Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.
For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 11 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

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A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES, with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen in the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents.
PHELAN & COLLANDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

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It never fails to effect an almost instantaneous and permanent cure. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold at No. 6 Clinton-place and all drug-stores.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications; hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

ON ALL THOSE DISTRESSING CASES requiring private medical advice, consult Dr. L. PERRIN, No. 33 Bleecker-st., opposite Mott-st. Attendance daily from 10 till 3 and 4 till 9. Sundays, 10 till 2 o'clock.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $1 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on seminal debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Board of Trade—Election of Officers.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Boston Board of Trade held its annual meeting this afternoon, when the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, CHAS. G. NAZRO; Vice-Presidents, SOLOMON R. SPAULDING, OTIS NORCROSS and JOSEPH S. ROPES; Treasurer, JAMES SWAN; Secretary, LORENZO SABINE. The annual report was read and accepted.

The speeches of the retiring President and the President elect referred to the general business interests of the city, and the future prospects of the same were considered by them more promising than for several years past.

The Thirteenth Annual Report, submitted, contains much information of great interest to Boston, to Massachusetts, and, indeed, to New-England and sister commercial States, whose interests are either directly or indirectly indentified with those of this City. The

RECIPROCITY TREATY

is first alluded to. Early in the past year efforts were renewed to prevent the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty of June, 1854, by correspondence with representatives in Congress, with Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, and by personal interviews with gentlemen from the Provinces, and with others who were anxious to continue reciprocal dealings with our Provincial neighbors. That aim was simply to keep the then existing arrangement in force until Commissioners should have been appointed, and have agreed upon, or have failed to agree upon, a new treaty. The

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In the early part of last year a delegation of the Board visited Washington for the purpose of urging the importance of completing the Northern Pacific Railroad with the least possible delay. The present Board of Directors comprises such character, ability, responsibility, and especially such experience in the construction and management of railroads as to entitle the enterprise to the fullest confidence of the country. The Board could but hope that Congress would afford the additional aid required to begin and complete the work. Though the bill was defeated, the friends of the road are by no means discouraged, and, indeed, count upon success at the present session. The subject of

LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS

is dwelt upon at length. The government of the Board, for the third time, have been unsuccessful in the Legislature to secure a revision of the law relating to "Limited Partnerships," with a view to changes suited to the progress of commercial freedom. The object may be stated as follows, namely: To so modify the present law as to allow the special partner to transact business equally with the general partners, without an increase of liability, except in case of fraud, collusion, or other acts injurious to creditors—in other words, to place the person who invests money in a limited partnership on the same footing, as nearly as may be, as a stockholder in a bank, a railroad, or a manufacturing company. It is urged that such an object would help worthy men of small means to obtain capital and secure creditors from loss. In this connection the Committee deem it proper to say that the Boston Board of Trade is too conservative in the opinion of many of the younger members.

DEBTS DUE BY THE SOUTH TO THE NORTH.

Allusion is made to this subject briefly. In the opinion of the Board statutes of limitation to suits on contracts are reconcilable with justice only on the supposition that the creditors have had an opportunity to recover of the debtors through the usual courts of law; and that inasmuch as during the late civil war it was impossible to take any measures to collect the debts in question, justice requires the passage of a law exempting suitors from the operations of the statutes of limitation of the States of the South for a period sufficient to enable loyal creditors to enforce the payment of their demands.

RETURN DUTIES ON DAMAGED MERCHANDISE.

The Board is of the opinion that the Federal Government should deal with importers precisely as merchants deal with one another and with their customers; and that the actual, the real, injury to every kind of goods, wares and merchandise, on the voyage of importation, should be ascertained and deducted from the duties thereon; and that in every case of claim for damage there should be a *bona fide* sale of the goods, sworn to and approved by the United States officials, as a prevention of frauds, and to protect honest merchants.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

In regard to steam communication between the United States and Europe, the report says the present condition of things is humiliating, in consequence of subsidies and governmental encouragement given to foreign steam lines. A change is hoped for in this respect.

WAREHOUSING OF GOODS.

Complaints are made in the warehousing of goods to the detriment of shipowners. A law is called for to protect such by allowing a lien for freight, and by requiring officers of the customs to give receipts for the kind and quantity of merchandise received by them, as is the custom between merchants and warehousemen.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Reference is made to this international work. In 1865 the leading commercial men of Boston united in a memorial to the Legislature, asking aid to it from the State. After full hearing, the Joint Standing Committee on Railways and Canals of that year, unanimously reported a bill granting the credit of the Commonwealth for $1,000,000 on the full completion of the line from the city of Bangor to the north-eastern boundary of Maine, and its construction from thence to the city of St. John, on the security of a mortgage on the entire line of railway from Bangor to the said boundary, after the lien of the City of Bangor; and a first and only lien on all the public lands granted to said Company by the State of Maine, estimated at over three-fourths of a million of acres. This bill passed the Senate by a more than two-thirds vote, received the indorsement of the Committee of Finance in the House, but failed to command a majority on final passage, though lost by a very small majority. The leading considerations which were pressed in defeat of the bill were stated to be as follows:

1. That Massachusetts had already incurred an amount of financial burden in support of railways within her own geographical boundaries to such an extent as to forbid her assuming further burdens. 2. That the security offered for the proposed loan of $1,000,000 was inadequate. 3. That the State of Massachusetts was asked to do more than the State of Maine had done in the premises.

In reply to the first of these objections, it is sufficient to say, that the obligations of the Commonweath of Massachusetts in aid of railroads already incurred are of a merely nominal character, as all the lines to which the State had loaned its credit pay large dividends on their entire cost; while the advances made by the State are a portion only of their cost, the Commonwealth holding a lien on the entire property. The only exception is the case of the Hoosac Tunnel—an enterprise assumed by the State as a work of commercial importance to the Commonwealth, irrespective of the cost of its construction. As to the objection of the want of adequate security, it seems too trivial to deserve much consideration; the Commonwealth holding the first lien on a large public domain, rich in forests of timber, whose present value, in excess of the entire amount of the proposed loan, will be largely enhanced by the construction of the railway. In addition to which a first mortgage was to be held on sixty miles of first-class railroad, built and fully equipped, assisting to connect the metropolis of New-England with the Maritime Provinces by the easiest, quickest and most practicable route. As to the third objection—namely, that Massachusetts has been asked to contribute more than has been done by Maine—though plausible at first view, it is entirely unsound in point of fact. The State of Maine is inhibited by its Constitution from any loan of its credit, or creation of debt, for other than war purposes. It has granted to this Company all the aid in its power to give; and, while the donation of its land is an absolute gift to the Company, Massachusetts was only asked to aid the raising of money on what the friends of the measure deem undoubted security. It was further urged, that private enterprise was fully equal to the construction of all railroads now called for by the wants of the public, and that commercial enterprise had not manifested an adequate disposition to invest in this undertaking. However plausible this might seem to a casual observer, it does not fairly present the whole case. The private capital of the country has been largely invested in the securities of the United States Government, put forth to meet the necessities of the war. And, besides, railroad enterprises which call for new investment in their construction cannot, at present, command capital in the larger markets of the country, or abroad, without great sacrifices; while, by the interposition of State credit, money can be readily obtained. A business community, like that of Boston, deeply interested in the success of the European and North American Railway, can see no harm or danger in resorting to the cheapest methods, and to the largest markets, for the means for its construction; nor, under existing circumstances, can they perceive any more beneficent method than the one proposed.

Every effort, as we understand, is being made by the projectors of the line, and by the people between Bangor and St. John, including the active business men of both cities, to secure the early completion of this important work.

Allusion is made also in the report to the Railway system of Massachusetts, urging the feasibility and the necessity of very great reductions in fares and freights, and advocating the purchase by the State of the Boston and Worcester and the Western Railroads.

With the election of officers of the Board to-day, it is hoped that the young merchants of our city will interest themselves in its business. It is claimed that the Board is controlled by "old fogies," who are weighed down with notions which are a positive hindrance to the commercial progress of Boston.

Prosecutions Under the Liquor Law—The Snow Blockade—The Ten-Hour Movement at Lowell.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

At the opening of the Municipal Court, yesterday, N. RICHARDSON, Esq., addressed the Court, Judge BACON presiding, stating that it had been represented to him by different persons that prosecutions under the liquor law were not made against leading parties engaged in the sale of liquor, while prosecutions were constantly instituted against others who were not rich and did but small business. He had then in mind the case of a poor woman who only had four gallons of liquor for sale, who was prosecuted and who is now serving out her sentence in the House of Correction. He had been requested by his clients in a body, he said, to ask the Court whether warrants would be issued against parties when the complainants were other than State Constables, and he desired information on that point. He had no purpose, he said, other than to perform his duty to his clients and defeat the present unjust liquor law, and he hoped the whole proceedings would result in the establishment of a license law.

Judge BACON said he knew of no reason why breaches of the law should not be prosecuted upon the application of any proper complainant; but when warrants for prosecution under the liquor law were requested by a body of men who were combined together with a view of defeating that law, while they were violating it themselves, he should carefully examine the witnesses and see that there was no doubt about a conviction, if the case were carried up and tried by a Jury.

The Judge then remarked that he would determine on the application this morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The trains on the Western Railroad have been having another very difficult week with the snow. A train of four engines and two cars, made up here on Monday, could get no further than Shaker Village, and were forced to return. The "Owl" train of Monday night, arrived late Tuesday afternoon. The railroad authorities have sent up a force of 200 men from here, and as many from Albany, and will endeavor to keep the road open. Not much snow has fallen lately, but a gale has prevailed for some days, filling up the cuts as fast as they could be cleared out.

LOWELL, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

A Committee representing the operatives in the several mills in this place have waited upon the Treasurers' connected therewith, and urged upon them to reduce the hours of labor from eleven to ten daily. The Treasurers received them kindly, but failed to give any assurance that their request would these companies is owned in Boston and vicinity, and the management of the mills is also located there.

A mass meeting of the operatives is called to assemble on Friday evening next, when their grievances will be more fully set forth. Mayor RICHARDSON, it is announced, will preside on the occasion.

The Wesleyan Grove Camp Meeting.

NEW-BEDFORD, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The prospects for holding a camp meeting next season at the famous Wesleyan Grove, Edgartown, are not good, as parties have just purchased the land adjoining that immediate vicinity, and the Camp Meeting Association have determined to suspend the meetings unless they can have the control of the adjacent premises. The attendance at these annual meetings has usually amounted to several thousands.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The British brig *F. E. Matheson*, from New-York for Halifax, went ashore on the 7th instant on the Bishop, at the end of Clark's Ledge, where she still remains.

The schooner *Convoy*, of Calais, was towed into Provincetown to-day, with the loss of her sails.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The following is the weekly statement of the Boston Banks.

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	97,009,342
Specie	1,183,451
Legal Tender Notes	17,003,387
Due to other Banks	14,757,289
Due from other Banks	13,844,823
Deposits	40,824,618
Circulation, National	24,580,367
Circulation, State	312,664

ILLINOIS.

The Assembling of the Legislature—United States Senatorship—Railroad and Canal Matters to be Considered—Chicago Statistics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1867.

Another quiet week has passed in Chicago. New-Year's came and went with its usual observances and enjoyments, which consisted principally in calls and skating. With this exception there has been no excitement to disturb our repose.

The Legislature meets on Monday, and considerable interest is felt in the results of the session. The Speakership of the House has been settled in favor of Representative COWAN, of La Salle, who is a capable and true man. The United States Senatorship is the absorbing question for the present. The opponents of Judge TRUMBULL are active, and are resorting to some *meannesses* to accomplish their purposes, but I think they will signally fail. The matter, however, will soon be disposed of under the law passed by Congress at its last session.

Chicago is preparing a batch of amendments which our representatives will be requested to have made to our city charter. The Council, as usual, asks the power to spend more money.

There are appearances of quite a contest concerning railroads to come off before the Legislature. The farmers and o... classes of the State have been holding conventions to place their grievances before the public for the past two years, and this Fall they have been busy in endeavoring to elect members of the Legislature to redress them. A mass anti-monopoly convention has been called to meet at the State capital on the 16th of this month, for the purpose of making an impression upon the Legislature while in session. The subject promises to assume much magnitude. It is not probable that the railroads will be idle. They will, as is their wont, use money freely in order to counteract the demand of the people for relief. If the history of the past is any criterion by which to judge, in this they will be successful. Even our city railway company was able, two years ago, to carry a bill over the Governor's veto, to which eight-tenths of the citizens of Chicago were opposed, and against which the Common Council unanimously remonstrated. Corporation money is all-powerful with Legislatures, especially when the people pay but two dollars per diem.

Next to this, and connected with it, is the question of the enlargement and extension of our canals. The great effort will be to secure the extension of the main canal to the Mississippi at or near Rock Island. The estimated cost of the enlargement and extension is $4,000,000. Only sixty miles of new canal are needed to complete the connection, with a proposed feeder from Rock Island, from a point near Dixon. When this work is done, barges can be loaded at any point on the Mississippi, and sent through direct to this city. The work is pronounced by practical engineers to be perfectly feasible. It would render only two reshipments necessary between St. Paul and New-York—one at Chicago and one at Buffalo. The saving to the agricultural interest of the Northwest would be immense.

Our quarterly Police report shows that there have been 5,408 arrests—4,348 males, 1,060 females. In the list figure six editors, ten reporters and twenty-six printers, as well as two clergymen. Our present Police force amounts to 200 patrolmen, besides officers and attachés.

Our Fire Department consists of thirteen steamers and three hand engines. There have been 255 fires during the year, attended by a loss of $2,283,713, which was covered by an insurance amounting to $1,546,550. No wonder our insurance companies make no dividends.

The money market has been exceedingly close all the week, partly in consequence of the National Banks making preparations for the publication of their quarterly reports. Business is dull generally, and will doubtless continue so for a couple of months longer.

The Proposed Impeachment of the President.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The initial step for the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON has been taken. We chronicle this fact with much satisfaction. Too long has it been delayed. Of late it has looked as though our Representatives at Washington intended to disregard the numerous petitions of loyal men from all parts of the country, shut their eyes, against their own convictions, to the peril and the disgrace of having a traitor and a ruffian in the Executive chair, and, for fear of damaging party interests, to ignore the paramount duty of impeachment. We are glad to believe that wiser counsels are destined to prevail and that the step already taken will be duly followed by the President's impeachment, prompt suspension from office, ulimate conviction and deposition. His deposition has become an absolute necessity. Without it right reconstruction is an impossibility. The conspiracy disclosed by the highest judicial tribunal of the country against the liberty and life of the nation, makes apparent to multitudes, what we have all along declared, that without the impeachment of the President the Republican Congress, though having an overwhelming majority, will be checkmated and baffled in all its most important legislation.

Of course impeachment is a measure which should be resorted to only in a case of extreme necessity. The present is such a case. Made President by rebel design, assuming the office just as the military power of the "Confederacy" completely collapsed, deceiving the North by empty, loud-sounding professions of loyalty, ANDREW JOHNSON has more infamously and criminally injured the nation than did JEFFERSON DAVIS, who openly left his place in the Senate, and without disguise, commenced offensive warfare upon the Government. By virtue of his position he has been enabled so to revive and strengthen the spirit of the rebellion that to-day a renewed outbreak of war seems far more probable, at no distant period, than did the commencement of general hostilities immediately preceding the firing upon Fort Sumter. With his license the blacks of the South and the loyal whites are being murdered by hundreds and by thousands. Many more are forced to fly from their homes to save their lives. United States officers have, in frequent instances, and with impunity, been put to death. The reign of terror is again being inaugurated throughout the South. Slavery, with all its most horrible auxiliaries, is in form and fact reëstablished. With professions of great respect for the will of the people, ANDREW JOHNSON, through an alliance with a corrupt Judiciary, seeks the subjugation of the loyal masses and the triumph of the dominant rebel spirit. Nothing short of impeachment will frustrate the consummation of his designs, or save us from another general conflict of arms. No careful observer can fail to see that there has been no more critical juncture in our affairs since the outbreak of the rebellion. While ANDREW JOHNSON is not alone responsible for this untoward state of things, he is the instrument, the accepted tool, the figure-head of conspiring traitors, and as such should be, and from present indications we are led confidently to hope, will be, at an early day, removed from office. Such is the exigency of our situation that while this is left undone nothing else of abiding value to the nation can be done.

Messrs. ASHLEY, BOUTWELL, STEVENS and others, who are relied upon to carry forward the work of impeachment successfully inaugurated on Monday, may count confidently upon the hearty support of the loyal masses of the country, despite the adverse opinions of our New-York daily Press. The earnest advocacy of the measure by the *Tribune*, TIMES and *Herald* is only a question of time. We do not, nor will the common sense of the country attach the slightest weight to their objections, on the score of injury to business and the finances, the danger of forcible resistance by JOHNSON, or the impolicy of impeachment from party considerations. From nothing could the business and the finances of the country suffer so much as the continued misrule, and increasing insecurity throughout the South, with the ominous future foreshadowed by the recent decision of the Supreme Court. If JOHNSON, as threatened by the *World* and hinted by the *Tribune*, cannot be peaceably removed from an office which he has betrayed and dishonored, the functions of which he ought not longer to be allowed to usurp and abuse, the sooner we find out the fact, the better it will be for the nation. As to party considerations, we can safely assure the timid counselors of the *Tribune*, and the halting, hesitating and weak kneed among Republicans generally, that Radicalism is destined to win, that the Ashleys, the Boutwells, the Butlers, the Kelleys, the men who best meet the demands of the nation in its extremity, will be the men of the future sustained and honored by the people. Messrs. GREELEY and RAYMOND need fear injury to the Republican Party from no cause so much as from such shameful, humiliating, unnecessary surrender, as each has made in the year just closed. Each would have seriously damaged the Party, but both will be left behind to join THURLOW WEED within the fold of Tammany, unless they fall into line and support heartily impeachment and all other measures demanded by justice and freedom.

The Burning of the Steamer Fashion.

JOHN THOMPSON MCMURRAN, an old and distinguished member of the Bar of Mississippi, was on board of the ill-fated steamer *Fashion* at the time when she was burned, and in jumping down from a tier of cotton bales, when making his escape, was so unfortunate as to break one of his legs. Thus disabled he was taken to New-Orleans, and his injuries proved so serious that he expired on the 30th ult. Mr. MCMURRAN was a native of Chambersburgh, Penn. His remains were sent to Natchez for interment.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says that a large number of cotton bales from the *Fashion* floated in flames down the river and lighted up the river bank. Some of the deck hands arrived during the night with the figure-head and colors of the *Fashion*, which they retain as a memento of the boat.

Miss JEANNIE HAZELTINE of Rodney, Miss., is saved, and is at Mr. ELDER'S, Baton Rouge. She floated down on a life-preserver, and was rescued by some negroes at the mouth of Baton Rouge Bayou. Mrs. KIMBROUGH of Clarksville, on her way to Palestine, Texas, lost two of her children, one of which was brought down on the *Fashion's* yawl. A little girl, eight or nine years old, bright or yellow hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, and dressed in light blue, is still at Baton Rouge, unclaimed.

The Congressional Investigation Committee at New-Orleans.

The Congressional Investigating Committee, which closed its session at New-Orleans on the 3d inst., examined about 160 witnesses in reference to the riot on the 30th of July last. Over fifty of these witnesses were suggested by the Committee of citizens, and the testimony taken, when written out, will cover over 2,000 pages of closely written legal cap. Some twenty witnesses were examined in reference to the appointments to office in the Custom-house, but the result, it is stated, was highly satisfactory to Collector KELLOGG, as the testimony exonerates that officer from any blame. No charge of fraud or official mismanagement was made.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New War Office at Washington and the Architects.

Public invitation has been extended to the architects of the country to submit plans and specifications and estimates of cost for the new fire-proof building to be erected in Washington for the War Department. The premiums offered for the best designs are as follows: $3,000 for the first, $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable design.

A large number of the leading architects of the country, it seems, are not content with the inducements here held out for the exercise of their talents, and they have united in writing a letter, or protest, to Lieut.-Col. TREADWELL, Recorder of the Board of Ordnance, to whom the designs were to be sent, of which the following extract contains the substance:

Our particular objections to accepting your invitation are as follows:

"You offer various premiums, three, two and one thousand dollars for 'plans, specifications and estimates of cost,' but do not give any assurance that the author of the accepted design shall be employed to make the necessary working drawings, or to superintend the work to that extent that the design may be carried out without jeopardy to his reputation. No architect of established reputation will suffer his name to be attached to any building as designer, unless he has such a controlling influence over the execution of the work that the design cannot be altered or amended without his approval.

The recognized compensation for the full services of an architect in the erection of any public building costing from $10,000 to $500,000 is five per cent. on the cost of the work, and for the preparation of plans and specifications, sufficiently explicit for the making of contracts, two and a half per cent. For a building costing more than $500,000, the full compensation in five per cent. on the first $500,000, and, in addition thereto, three per cent. on the excess of cost above $500,000.

The building that you propose to erect will doubtless exceed in cost the largest sum above stated. But supposing that it should cost $500,000, the regular compensation for plans and specifications would be $12,500, and for full services $25,000.

You offer for the first only only $3,000.

By well-established custom an architect's drawings are his own private property, unless paid for, in which case they are for the sole use and benefit of his client; but the actual drawings still belong to the architect who makes them. You 'reserve the right to retain any or all such plans,' without offering compensation.

The above are our reasons, briefly stated, for declining your invitation.

We are of the opinion that no public competition will induce the best architects in the country to make preliminary studies for the proposed building, unless the following are the terms:

First—An offer that the author of the accepted study shall be employed to make the working drawings and superintend the work at the usual compensation.

Second—An offer of five hundred dollars for each of the ten best studies, and as many more as are worthy of serious consideration.

Third—A statement that all designs shall be returned to makers thereof.

Fourth—An explicit statement how, by whom and at what time the decision is to be made."

The letter is signed by fifty architects from New-York, fourteen from Philadelphia, sixteen from Boston, and sndry others from different parts of the country.

BILLIARDS.

Playing at the Masonic Fair—Games Between Phelan, Carme and McDevitt.

One of the finest exhibitions of billiards that have taken place in this City for some time was given last evening at the rooms of Oceanic Lodge No. 156, in the basement of the building where the Masonic Fair is now being held. This was the fourth entertainment of the kind in which the well-known players, MICHAEL PHELAN, JOHN MCDEVITT and PIERRE CARME have participated since the opening of the Fair, and, like the others, it was witnessed by a large and fashionable audience, quite a number of ladies being among the spectators. It had been arranged that a game of 500 points, pushing shots barred, should be played by MCDEVITT and CARME, but the latter expert failed to reach the Hall in season, and PHELAN took his place as the opponent of the "nonpareil of nursers." The contest was very sprightly, especially toward the close, and resulted in a decided triumph for PHELAN, who made runs of 114 and 101, and averaged 23. MCDEVITT, whose attention seemed to be fixed not so much upon the work before him as upon one or two of the lady attendants, with all of whom this unassuming young billiardist appears to be an especial favorite, as he is with billiard-players generally, made no run above 62, and was beaten 187 points. CARME having arrived, he and MCDEVITT entered into a game of 300 points. MCDEVITT, though he played much better than against PHELAN, was again beaten—this time by 138 points. CARME, whose gentle *massé* shots were much admired, made the required number on the seventh inning, his concluding run being 135, and his average 41. MCDEVITT'S average was 27. CARME then executed some of the most attractive of his fancy shots, several being such as can be accomplished only on a carom or pocketless table, which Messrs. PHELAN & COLLENDER had caused to be erected for his especial use, in the place formerly occupied by GEARY & COLLINS' four-pocket table. With the six-ball shot, which consists in driving that number of balls twice around the table in such a manner that all finally range themselves within a radius of ten inches at the foot of the table, CARME brought a pleasant evening's entertainment to a close.

Skating Carnivals.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE RINK.

Last evening a Skating Carnival, so called, was held at OATMAN'S Fifth-avenue Skating Rink. The rink was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion with gas jets and colored lanterns, and, during the evening, sky-rockets, Roman candles and other pyrotechnic affairs were let off, to the enjoyment of those outside and in, adding pleasingly to the general effect. The attendance was good, but there were but few present in fancy dress. An Irishman and a Yankee bow and gal, with half a dozen urchins who had turned their jackets inside out, made up the fancy. There was considerable enjoyment, nevertheless—possibly quite as much as if everybody had had other people's things over some of their own.

MACMILLAN'S SKATING PARK.

The Fifth-avenue Skating Park still receives as its merits its full shares of patronage. Last evening the attendance was a generous one, notwithstanding the carnival at the establishment "over the way." To-night a grand carnival is to come off on this fine sheet of ice; and it is confidently anticipated by the proprietor that about 500,000, more or less, will congregate upon his domain. Profuse provision has been made in the illuminating way of everything that sheds light, from the indifferent gas at high price, contributed by the Metropolitan Gas Company, to the blazing glories of pitch-pine and tar barrels. Music, such as is rarely heard o' winter nights, will breathe forth its charms, and everything to tickle the palate and prostrate digestion will be provided in the refectory. Costumes will be in order, and everything else that can add in any way to the innocent enjoyment of the evening. There was some talk of having a marriage performed on the ice before the close of the evening, but it appears that the lady has backed out. She was afraid that an iced marriage mightn't keep in hot weather. Several engagements will come off for certain. Single gentlemen had better be provided with diamond rings. The ladies will provide the curtain rings and lectures.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

WHEREABOUTS OF HEAD-CENTRE STEPHENS.—The year 1866 having passed away, and no accounts having reached us of the great Fenian leader, JAMES STEPHENS, leading an army against British soldiers on Irish soil, considerable anxiety is felt among the Fenians of this City and others as to what has become of the aforesaid "Head-Centre" STEPHENS. It will be recollected that he told his followers that unless he fought for the cause in his native land before the close of the year 1866 they might pronounce him a "humbug." Now it is a very poor sort of revenge to be allowed to call a man a humbug unless you can do it in his hearing. Hence the general desire on the part of the public for STEPHENS to come forth from his hiding-place in order that he may listen to the popular verdict which he directed should be pronounced upon him. He is said to be still lurking in this City, but all efforts to ferret him out have hitherto proved unavailing. Not long ago he is reported to have dwelt at No. 308 East Thirteenth-street. From this place he is said to have removed to East Sixteenth-street, and thence to East Eleventh-street, where at last accounts he was secreting himself. A prominent Fenian who lately had an interview with him, says that the great "Head Centre" lives in mortal fear of the vengeance of his deluded Fenian disciples, and does not hesitate to express a preference for British hemp over the much dreaded Irish shillelah. Like all guilty persons, he overestimates his danger. No Fenian would think of using a shillelah on such a pate as his. All they want is to say "humbug" in his hearing. Let him therefore come forth like a man, receive his sentence, and go about his business.

THE COMMON COUNCIL—REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Messrs. E. W. TAYLOR, First Assistant Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, and WM. HITCHMAN, Engrossing Clerk, have resigned their positions, as already stated in the TIMES. Yesterday Mr. D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council made the following appointments: Isaac J. Drake, First Assistant Clerk to the Board of Aldermen; H. Clark, Engrossing Clerk; Edward Fox, Fourth Assistant Clerk; Edward Brucks, Messenger, and Geo. W. Betts, Messenger to the Librarian. Terence P. Smith, Messenger to the President, remains in his old position. Mr. JOHN E. GREEN, the newly-elected Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, has appointed Thos. Bell, First Assistant Clerk; Wm. J. Stewart, Assistant Messenger; John Walker, Second Assistant Clerk, and Lewis McDermott, Engrossing Clerk.

FIRES.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the first floor of No. 363 Sixth avenue, occupied as a hoop skirt store by JAMES STUART. The stock and fixtures, valued at $4,000, were completely destroyed, and were uninsured. The second floor was occupied by JOHN WARD as a dwelling, whose loss on furniture is estimated at $1,000. The building is owned by Mrs. GILSON, and is damaged $1,500; insured. The origin of the fire is unknown. ....At noon yesterday a fire occurred on the third floor of N. HANLON & Co.'s premises in Avenue B, near Twentieth-street, being occasioned by the vapor from a worm still taking fire from a candle. Damage $100; fully insured.

DE GARMO'S PRIVATE SOIREE.—Mr. DE GARMO gave a private *soirée* at his Academy, No. 82 Fifth-avenue, last evening. The attendance was as is customary at these delightful entertainments—large, yet select. The ladies were dressed with taste and elegance, and the gentlemen gay and gallant, as they ought to be. Dancing began at 9 o'clock, and was kept up in a most enjoyable, sociable way until midnight, concluding with the German. During the evening Mr. DE GARMO and his guests visited the collection of paintings in the Art Gallery, which was brilliantly lighted up and thrown open for their reception by Mr. SOMERVILLE.

WHAT BECAME OF AMERICAN SHIPS DURING THE WAR.—It appears that during the five years of the late war, from 1861 to 1865 inclusive, no less than 1,061 American vessels were transferred to the British flag to avoid the pirates sent forth from British ports to prey upon our commerce. 612 of the number were transferred to persons living in the British Islands, and 449 to inhabitants of British Colonies. The largest number (348) was transferred in 1863, and the smallest number (126) during the first year of the war. The total tonnage of the ships that thus changed hands was 571,011 tons.

DEATH OF A JOUNALIST.—SIDNEY C. HOWELL, a young man, formerly attached to the reportorial staff of the *World*, died at his home in Suffolk County, L. I., on the 21st ult., of consumption. Mr. HOWELL was connected with the *World* from its start until December, 1865, when he was obliged to retire from his duties on account of declining health. During the war he acted as army correspondent, and spent a large portion of the time in New-Orleans. He was a young man of more than average literary attainments, of gentlemanly deportment, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—At a regular meeting of the Board, held yesterday, a discussion took place relative to a proposed act of the Legislature authorizing the levying of a dollar additional commutation money for each emigrant, but nothing definite was arrived at. The number of emigrants arrived to Jan. 9, 1867, was 1,974; to same date in 1866, 2,506. The number of inmates in the Ward's Island institutions is 1,385. Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1867, is $24,072 95; at present, $27,576 95.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Yesterday morning, about 8:15 o'clock, Mr. EVART HOFFMAN, a native of the United States, 80 years of age, residing at No. 89 Cannon-street, accidentally fell off the pier at foot of Stanton-street, and was drowned before aid could reach him. Mr. HOFFMAN was quite feeble, yet fond of lingering near the wharves. His body was subsequent-ly recovered, and Coroner WILDEY held an inquest. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

SUICIDAL ATTEMPT.—At a late hour on Tuesday night, JEMIMA WEBSTER, a young girl of abandoned character, attempted suicide at a house of ill-fame in Mercer-street, by swallowing a large dose of laudanum. The Eighth Ward Police were summoned and removed the unfortunate to Bellevue Hospital, where she lingers in a precarious condition. No cause, beyond the common one of despair, is assigned for the attempt at self-destruction.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, PATRICK MCBRIDE was run over by a Hudson River Railroad train, at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue. The unfortunate man had his left hand cut off at the wrist, his legs and body badly smashed and injured. He was taken to the Jews' Hospital in Twenty-eighth-street, by Officer WOODRUFF, of the Twentieth Precinct, where he remains in a critical condition.

ASSAULT WITH A RAZOR.—PATRICK REDMOND, of No. 70 Greenwich-street, and PATRICK BURNS, of No. 130 Greenwich-street, met at a liquor-saloon in the First Ward, and there quarreled. The dispute was finally ended by BURNS drawing a razor and cutting his opponent severely in the neck. REDMOND was taken home and BURNS escaped arrest.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 520 West Twenty-sixth-street, on the body of Mrs. BRIDGET ROACH, a native of Ireland, and 28 years of age, who died on Tuesday, from injuries received two months ago, by a fall down a flight of stairs. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

MASONIC BENEFIT.—KELLY & LEON'S Minstrels, No. 720 Broadway, give an afternoon performance to-day, the proceeds to go to the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE GRAND MASQUERADE CARNIVAL AT UNION POND.—The carnival at Union Pond, which commenced shortly after noon yesterday and closed at midnight, was, in point of numbers and gayety, the most successful affair of the kind ever witnessed in this city. The large number of young ladies dressed as queens, squaws, daughters of regiments, flower-girls, nuns, princesses, &c., intermingling with kings, Indian chiefs, gay cavaliers, clowns and nondescripts, constituted a scene at once ludicrous and appropriate. The majority of those participating in the carnival, however, appeared as plain citizens. All conducted themselves admirably, and the best of good humor pervaded the immense concourse. An occasional tumble by some awkward skater, a torn dress, and such trifles, were pleasantly laughed at and caused no annoyance. Indeed, there was only one regret expressed, and that was at the non-appearance of the famous JOHN ENGLER on stilts, as promised, the manager having requested him to abandon them in consequence of the immense crowd on the pond. He skated very well without his stilts, however, and attracted considerable notice. The carnival closed with a grand pyrotechnical display, the final piece representing an eagle with outstretched wings over the motto, "Welcome to our patrons," fire-pumps and colored meteors surrounding and encompassing the whole. A platoon of Police from the Forty-fifth Precinct, under Sergts. MADDOX and BUNCE, preserved excellent order, and greatly assisted the revelers when overcrowded and overcrowding.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULTS UPON TWO WOMEN—ONE KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED.—A few evenings since Mrs. CATHARINE FLANAGAN, residing in Conover-street, near King-street, while passing through Imlay-street on the way homeward from a grocery store, was attacked near Ewen street by two young ruffians and brutally beaten. In falling she fractured one of her legs. One of the fellows snatched $11 in bills from the prostrate woman and then they both ran away. Mrs. FLANAGAN was subsequently found by some neighbors and taken to her residence. She does not known either of the rascals.....About 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon a man about 25 years of age, five feet eight inches in height, stout and well dressed, called at the house of Mr. PETER HARTMAN, No. 26 Johnson-street, and stating that he was in the employ of the Gas Company, asked the privilege of examining the meter. Ascertaining that no one was present except the mother of Mr. HARTMAN, he stated that he was the son of a neighbor named THORN, and demanded payment of a bill for painting the house. Mrs. HARTMAN told him to call when her son was in, when he struck her in the face and knocked her down. The lady alarmed the neighbors by her cries, and several came in to ascertain what the matter was. Meantime the assailant made his escape, and is still at large.

THE WHISKY BUSINESS—MORE SEIZURES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.—Deputy Collector DAILEY and Inspector COCHEU have, during the past few days, seized a large number of barrels of whisky. In the basement of No. 68 Water-street they discovered 508 barrels which were found to be improperly branded. They also visited the establishment of JAMES REGAN, in Baltic-street, where they found eight barrels; and the Distillery of FOGARTY & BYRNE, in Richards-street, where they seized 54 barrels, and placed two men in charge. It is understood that the Inspector and Collector were offered $1,500 each if they would "go to breakfast and be gone some twenty minutes." They declined the offer, but the two watchmen appear to have been persuaded to absent themselves, and meanwhile nearly all the barrels seized had disappeared. The watchmen were subsequently arrested and compelled to give up the money received, amounting to $100 each. A sale of property confiscated, because employed to evade the United States Internal Revenue Law, as applied to the manufacture of whisky, took place in the basement of the United States Court-house yesterday morning. Three or four stills, with their worms, several barrels of whisky and a few casks of molasses were disposed of. One of the stills of the capacity of nearly one hundred gallons, brought $85, and a barrel of molasses $11.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—Coroner LYNCH commenced an investigation yesterday into the circumstances of the death of DANIEL BANNON, who it appears was run over and injured by a soda water wagon in Jay-street, on the 18th of December last. He died on the 24th of the same month. A certificate that death was caused by illness, and not by accidental injuries, was given by the attending physician, and the remains were buried. The friends not being satisfied, called upon Coroner LYNCH, who had the body disinterred last Saturday. The evidence thus far taken proves that some of BANNON'S ribs were broken, and that he had also sustained other injuries sufficient to cause death. The investigation will be continued on Friday.

LAUNCH OF A BARK.—The bark *Rebecca Caruana* was launched from the ship-yard of the Messrs. POILLON, at the foot of Bridge-street, yesterday morning, in presence of a large number of spectators. The vessel was built for Messrs. WAYDELL & Co., shipping merchants, of No. 162 South-street, New-York, and is intended for the West India trade. The *Rebecca Caruana* is bark-rigged, of 600 tons burden, 130 feet length on deck, 29 feet breadth of beam, and 16 feet 6 inches depth of hold.

BALL OF THE EMERALD BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The twenty-ninth annual ball of the Emerald Benevolent Association took place at the Academy of Music last night, and proved to be a grand affair. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. It is estimated that between $4,000 and $5,000 was realized by the sale of tickets.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—JAN. 10.—Nos. 9, 45, 46, 48 to 52, 54, 56, 57, 60, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 2, 55.

NEW-JERSEY.

VETO MESSAGES.—At the meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City on Tuesday night, Mayor CLEVELAND sent in four veto messages, as follows: Against the resolution appointing a Committee on charter amendments, with instructions to attend the sessions of the Legislature at Trenton; which was sustained. Against the resolution authorizing the payment of $24 each to the Inspectors and Registers of Election; not sustained. Against the adoption of the ordinance giving permission to the Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad Company to lay down a track in Erie-street; a motion to pass the ordinance over the veto was tabled. Against the resolution authorizing the purchase of blankets for the City Prison, on the ground that all supplies for the City Prison must be paid for by the Commissioners; the veto was sustained.

THE WORKINGMEN'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION OF NEWARK.—The first annual meeting of the Workingmen's Building and Loan Association of Newark, was held in that city on Tuesday night. The yearly statement presented to the shareholders shows the institution, thus far, to have been quite successful. The receipts for the past ten months have been $14,360 35. The present value of shares on which $10 have been paid, is $13 22. The following officers were reëlected: President, GEO. TAYLOR; Directors, PATRICK BRADY, ANDREW MCLANE, FRANK RICH, GEORGE W. FREY. A similar institution, called the Citizens' Building and Loan Association, has just been incorporated, and their first public meeting will be held this (Thursday) evening, at Dramatic Hall, in Washington-street.

PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH FOR $1,000.—Two pigeon-shooting matches, each for $250 a side, took place at Greenville yesterday, between JOHN TAYLOR, of Jersey City, the champion shooter, and WILLIAM SEEDS, the "Jersey Boy." The first match was at 25 double birds each, 100 yards boundary and 18 yards rise, whichever won by TAYLOR who killed 45 birds against 44 for SEEDS. The second match was at 50 single birds each, 100 yards boundary and 21 yards rise. TAYLOR killed 45 birds against 44 for SEEDS, thus coming off victor in both contests. About 200 persons were present and betting was quite brisk. Toward the latter part of both matches the odds were about $100 to $80 in favor of TAYLOR.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE LOST ARTS.—WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered an eloquent and instructive lecture last evening at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church in Newark, N. J., on "The Lost Arts." A large audience was present. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Clayonian Literary Society of Newark—an excellent organization—who have engaged Mr. GEO. W. CURTIS to deliver the next lecture in the course. Lectures by Messrs. GOUGH, Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, Jr., and HENRY WARD BEECHER have already been given this Winter through the liberality and enterprise of the Society.

THEFT OF FOWLS.—The stealing of choice fowls is carried on to a great extent in Jersey City and the surrounding localities. Within a short time WM. COOGAN, corner of Jersey-avenue and Canal-street, Jersey City, has had 23 choice fowls of various breeds stolen from his premises. A man named THOMAS WHEELAN, of Jersey City, who has been in the habit of employing boys to steal game cocks and fowls, has been arrested and committed to the County Jail for trial, in default of $1,000 bail for the above offence, and also for being a receiver of stolen property.

ATTEMPTED DESERTION.—Yesterday afternoon a train containing sailors and marines arrived in Jersey City by the New-Jersey Railroad, and while at the depot one of the latter attempted to desert by leaping from the car and running down Hudson-street. He was pursued by one of the officers, and when near Montgomery-street the officer drew a revolver and fired three shots at the fugitive, which did not take effect, but caused the fellow to surrender.

AN ATTACK OF PARALYSIS.—On Tuesday night, immediately after Mr. MACKNET, President of the Newark Common Council, had delivered his retiring speech to that body, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, and his symptoms caused much alarm. He was assisted from the chamber to a carriage, and conveyed home. He was quite restless during the night, and yesterday his condition was such as to excite apprehension.

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.—At the last meeting of the Town Council of Bergen, a Special Committee reported adverse to the project of annexing Lafayette Ward to Jersey City. A resolution was adopted appointing a Special Committee to proceed to Trenton and oppose the annexation of the whole or any portion of the town of Bergen to any municipality whatever.

DISORDERLY PERSONS.—Two intoxicated men, named PATRICK LYNCH and THOMAS GORMAN, yesterday afternoon entered Nafew's saloon, No. 5 Exchange-place, Jersey City, and after indulging in oysters and other refreshments, refused to pay for the same, and conducted themselves in a very disorderly manner. They were arrested and locked up.

NEW-JERSEY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The closing exercises of the State Normal School will take place at Trenton on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 31. New pupils will be examined for admission on Friday, Feb. 1, commencing at 9 A. M.

HORSE-STEALING.—Some time during Tuesday night, the stable of Mr. JAMES MCBRIDE, in East Newark, was broken open and two valuable horses, harness, saddles and other articles were stolen.

CHARGED WITH PICKING POCKETS.—A young man named HENRY DE MOTT was yesterday held to bail by Recorder ALDRIDGE, charged with attempting to pick pockets in a horse car.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

FLOUR moderately active, but without a decided change. Receipts 8,300 bbls. Shipped 10,500 bbls. Spring Extras are quoted at $10 25@$12 50. WHEAT dull and 1½c. lower. Receipts 20,000 bushels; shipped 11,500 bushels. No. 1 at $2 17@$2 18; No. 2 $1 93@$1 94; and $2 in favorite houses. CORN dull and ½c. lower. No. 1 is selling at 80½c. No. 2 at 70c. OATS dull; ½c.@1c. lower; No. 2 is selling at 42c. RYE neglected and nominally lower. BARLEY neglected; 2c.@3c. lower. PROVISION market dull. MESS PORK—City brands, $18 25; Country brands, $17 75. LARD less active, at 11½c.@11¾c. DRESSED HOGS opened active, but closed quiet at $6 50@$6 75. LIVE HOGS—Receipts since Saturday, 28,800 head. Shipped 366. Prices have slightly declined, closing at $5 50@$5 75 for common, and $6 15 $6 25 for good to choice extra.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

FLOUR is in active demand; principally for Interior, Eastern and Southern trade, and the market is unchanged; sales 2,400 bbls. at $12@$12 25 for No. 1 Spring, $13 75@$14 for Red Winter, $15 for White, $15 75@$16 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR scarce and quiet at $7. WHEAT firm with a light milling demand; sales 7,070 bushels Milwaukee Club, by sample, at $2 35, and 200 No. 1 do. at $2 65; Choice White Canada is offered at $3. CORN quiet; sales 400 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 12. OATS, quiet; sales of Western at 65c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS $18@$21. SHIPSTUFFS $25@$27. MIDDLINGS $33@$35 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

FLOUR quiet but firm: sales 200 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $12, and 84 bbls. choice Western Spring extras at $12 75. WHEAT quiet but firm, with a fair milling inquiry; sales, two car loads White Canada at $2 85. CORN quiet; sales two car lots No. 1 Illinois at $1. OATS quiet; sales at 50c. BARLEY in moderate demand; sales at $1@$1 05. RYE nominal at $1. PROVISIONS—Mess Pork quiet; sales at $20 50. Lard quiet; sales at 12½c.@13c. Bacon and Cut Meats quiet and nothing doing. Dressed Hogs in fair demand; sales at 7½c.@8c. WHISKY firm; sales at $2 39@$2 40, by retail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The FLOUR market is steady, and prices unchanged. The receipts of WHEAT are small, and prices nominal at $2 80@$3 00 for Pennsylvania Red. There is no prime or choice in market. White CORN is quoted at $1 03@$1 05 per bushel; Yellow, at $1 01 @$1 03 for new; and $1 04@$1 05 for old. OATS, 69c. CLOVER SEED quiet. The PROVISIONS market is inactive. MESS PORK, $21 50; bulk Shoulders, 9¼c. LARD, 12¾c. WHISKY dull, and no sales. COFFEE and SUGARS firm, with large sales of sugar yesterday at $10@$10¼ for refining.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

FLOUR dull; XX is quoted at $10 75. WHEAT dull and lower at $2 18 for No. 1, and $2 03 for No. 2, and $1 87 for No. 3. OATS dull at 46½c. for No. 2. CORN weak at 69c. for new shelled. PROVISIONS dull. CLEAR SIDES 19c. MESS PORK $18; X prime $13. DRESSED HOGS declining, $6 90. RECEIPTS—800 bbls. Flour, 15,900 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Oats, 2,550 bushels Corn, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 700 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

FLOUR firm but unchanged. HOGS quiet, with a declining tendency; $5 70@$6; $7@$7 40 dressed. RECEIPTS—15,420. PROVISIONS quiet but firm, with a downward tendency. MESS PORK $19 75@$20. GREEN MEATS steady at yesterday's quotations. LARD firm; Prime Leaf advanced; Kettle 11¾c.@12c. COTTON quiet at 31c. WHISKY firm at $2 26. GOLD 134. EXCHANGE unchanged. MONEY easy.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

TOBACCO—Sales 27 hhds. at $2 50@$16 50. COTTON—Low Middlings at 30c.@31c. SHOULDERS, in bulk, 8c. CLEAR SIDES 11c. MESS PORK $20 50. HOGS 6c.@6¼c. FLOUR—Superfine $9 75. WHEAT—Red $2 75. CORN—Shelled, in bulk, 70c.; Ear 60c. OATS 65c. WHISKY, in bond, $2 30. SUGAR 13c. MOLASSES 70c. LARD 12c.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

FLOUR firm but unchanged. WHEAT steady and firm, and more doing at an advance of 5c.@10c.; Spring, $2 25@$2 38; Fall, $2 85. CORN dull and lower, 88c.@90c. OATS lower, 68c. RYE, $1 25. HAY steady but inactive. MESS PORK dull at $20. WHISKY, $2 18. HOGS, 5¼c.@6½c.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

COTTON market firmer; sales 290 bales; Middling, 32c.; Strict Middling, 33c.; Good Middling, 34c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

COTTON—Ordinary, 30c.; Middling, 31c.; strict Middling, 32½c.; good Middling, 34c. Market dull and heavy.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

COTTON market firmer; sales 500 bales; Middling, 33c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The stock of COTTON in first hands comprises 4,600 bales.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The stock of COTTON is small, and higher prices are looked for.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan 9.

COTTON dull, and little offering; Middling, 33c.

[Advertisement.]

Mrs. WARD, of Newark, shot in her own bed-room by a burglar; had the house been protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph no burglars could have gained an entrance to the house without arousing the family.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 9—*In steamship Australasian, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Knowles and child, Boston; Hon. Isaac Buchanan and Miss Buchanan, Hamilton, C. W.; F. De N. Carricarte, China; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stearns, infant and servant, Bombay; H. McInnes, Hamilton; J. A. Joseph, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Smith, 2 children and infant, New-York; J. T. Woffindin, Hamilton; Alex. McClean, Philadelphia; Edward Lewis, Philadelphia; E. Adams, London, C. W.; Miss Elliott, New-York; H. Mayer, Salisbury, Ill.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Granada, from Charleston—G. C. Coffin, J. Allen, M. W. Heath, Mrs. H. Heath, and 5 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 52 | Moon sets..... 9 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 49 | Gov. Island.11 38 | Hell Gate..... 1 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Gen. Custer, Vector, Baltimore, J. B. Small; Gen. Sedgwick, Whitehead, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Moneka, Libby, Charleston, Livingston Fox & Co.; Raleigh, Marshman, Norfolk and City Point Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Eagle Greene, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Prometheus Beckett, Wilmington, C. Goodspeed.

Steamer Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Arthur, (Prus.,) Wagner, Rotterdam, Funch Meincke & Wendt; Jason, (Norw.,) Johnson, Antwerp Holmboe & Co.

Brigs Suwanee, McCobb, Barbados via Norfolk, E. T. Smith & Co.; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Avery, Bermuda Middletown & Co.; Mary Grace, (Br.,) Pettis, Parsboro N. S., via Portland, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Cascatelle Carlisle, Santa Cruz, Edmiston Bros.; Ponvert, Allen Neuvitas, Thompson & Hunter; Ottawa, (Br.,) McDonald, Demarara via Norfolk, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ciarabella, Tracy, Cienfuegos, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners M. Patton, Harding, Charleston; Royal Arch, Davison, Parsboro, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Mattie Holmes, Tapley, Wilmington, N. C., C. H. Pierson; S. W. Bonnell, Bonnell, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ida May, Drisko, Jacksonville, Simpson & Clapp; Vicksburgh, McCormack, Kingston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ottawa, (Br.,) Pye, Para, P. I. Nevius & Son; Pioneer, (Br.,) Miller, Parsboro, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Granada, West, Charleston, with mdse and passengers to A. Leary.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Schr. Joseph M. Lane, Adams, West Isles, N. B., with herring to master.

Schr. Whitney Long, Hayes, Baltimore 3 ds., corn.

Schr. A. Robinson, from wreck of bark Huron.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, R. I.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 9—Arr. steamers City of Bath, from Savannah; Geo. B. Upton, from Charleston, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 8—Arr. brig W. H. Bigelow, from Pedro Keys, with guano for Baltimore. She reports having experienced heavy gales, and was 11 days weathering Hatteras; she was also short of provisions; she lost her sails and spars; saw in the Gulf a brigantine hove to, with topmast gone; also the double ender Peoria, from New-York, to join the North Atlantic Squadron.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8—The Br. bark Corinne cleared to-day for Liverpool, and the Abrevida, for Hong Kong.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 8—Sld. steamer Vigo, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 9.—The schr. Stephen G. Hart, from for Boston, is ashore at Nashawina, full of water.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE!

NINE DAYS ONLY LEFT!!

THE DRAWING OF THE PREMIUMS MOST POSITIVELY WILL TAKE PLACE UPON THE STAGE OF THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE, On the 21st of this January, AT 3 1-2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

It will be arranged and conducted by the Committee whose names have already been OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

The Certificates of the Association will admit holders to the House.

A Few Shares Only Yet Remain!

CERTIFICATES - - $5

Remit if possible by Draft or Post-office Order. Register all Letters containing currency.

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JANUARY, 1867. SPECIAL SALE OF FINE WINTER CLOTHING.

COATS, - - - $12 00.

PANTALOONS, $8 00.

VESTS, - - - $4 00.

OVERCOATS, $16 00.

DEVLIN & CO.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN FURS, ROBES, &c., &c.

OUR LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF WINTER GOODS MUST BE CLOSED OUT REGARDLESS OF COST. GREAT BARGAINS FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS, AT JOHN R. TERRY'S, NO. 409 BROADWAY.

WOOD TURNERY.

Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.

JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn., Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

SAVONINE

Some of many testimonials addressed to the GLAMORGAN SOAP COMPANY, No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

The value of your Savonine is fully appreciated at this Hotel for laundry and general use, and is worthy the attention of the public.

SIMEON LELAND & CO., Proprietors.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, Dec. 31, 1866.

It has been found, from use, to be an excellent article for laundry, household and kitchen purposes. I cheerfully recommend it to the public.

HIRAM CRANSTON, Proprietor.

SOUTHERN HOTEL.

We have been using your Savonine in our laundry, and for cleaning floors and washing dishes, and find it an invaluable soap.

BRUCE & MARTIN, Proprietors.

In other papers other testimonials. Agents appointed throughout the U. S.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR THE INSURANCE OF HORSES, CATTLE AND FARM STOCK AGAINST DISEASES, ACCIDENT, FIRE, THEFT AND DEATH.

The books of subscription will remain open for a short time at the office of the Trustees to complete the subscription to the capital.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 113, Jan. 9, 1867.

54, 32, 40, 20, 23, 51, 45, 9, 22, 39, 74, 64, 48.

KENTUCKY—CLASS D, Jan. 9, 1867.

16, 22, 37, 70, 88, 54, 59, 32, 46, 17, 12, 35, 55, 26.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 37, Jan. 9, 1867.

69, 28, 18, 75, 54, 58, 68, 33, 40, 17, 27, 51, 39.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 38, Jan. 9, 1867.

64, 37, 45, 17, 5, 71, 63, 66, 19, 23, 29, 76, 22, 48.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 183 Fulton-st.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.